

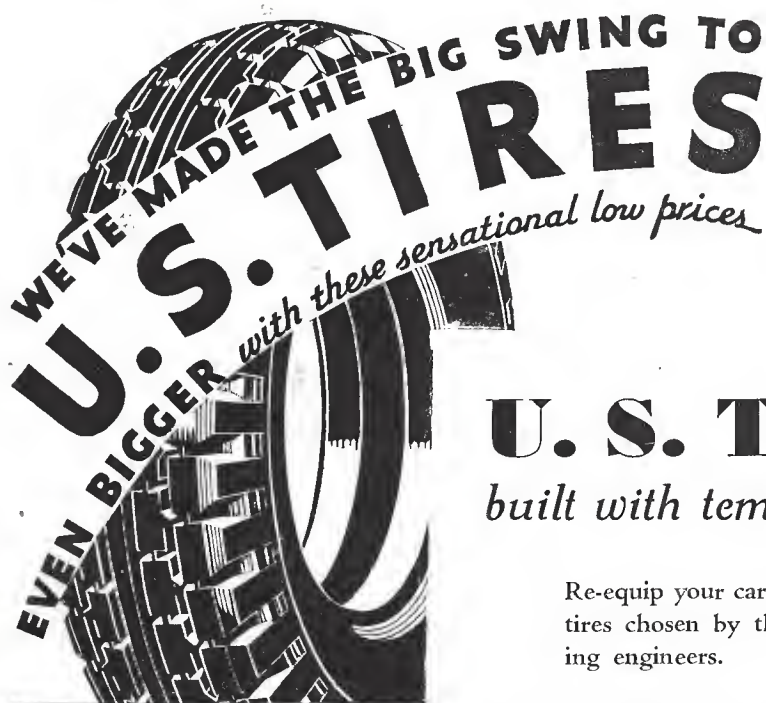
EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company
Washington Union Coal Company

CONTENTS

	Page
Coal at the Earth's Extremes.....	175
Run of the Mine.....	178
Make It Safe.....	182
Prizes Awarded to Tono Miners.....	184
The Parables	187
Engineering Department	189
Ye Old Timers.....	193
Community Council Activities.....	195
Of Interest to Women.....	198
Our Young Women.....	200
Boy Scout Activities.....	202
Our Little Folks.....	204
News About All of Us.....	205
The Office Broom.....	210

MAY, 1932



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THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

Rock Springs

"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Superior

Reliance

Winton

Hanna

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY
WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 9

MAY, 1932

NUMBER 5

Coal at the Earth's Extremes

By JAMES R. DEWAR

IT MAY be recalled that, about four years ago, a compendium of facts and figures pertaining to coal, mines, production, etc., in various parts of the world appeared in this magazine. Mention was made of coal being found in the Northernmost Islands of Spitsbergen. The island of that name is one of a group of five large ones and numerous others smaller in size, located nearly 350 miles north of Norway, between the 75th and 82nd degrees of Latitude North, about 12 degrees distant from the North Pole. They were annexed by England several hundred years back and have since been claimed by many other countries, but were awarded to Norway by a treaty signed in Paris in 1920. The largest town is Longyear City, it being the base of the coal operations. The area of the country is about 25,000 square miles.

That section of the world has been much in the lime-light for many years due to polar expeditions starting therefrom, namely, those commanded by Andree, Wellman, Ellsworth, Amundsen, Nobile and others, not omitting Sir Hubert Wilkins and his proposed Nautilus under-the-ice trip which failed due to unseaworthiness of the old submarine.

The country has from three to three and one-half months of winter when no difference can be distinguished between day and night, followed by five months with no sign of light even on clear days. For a period of three to four and one-half months of each year (usually July to September) coal is shipped to Norway, the production reaching approximately 210,000 tons yearly. It is deemed unsafe for the boats to linger after September for fear of being frozen in. Adequate facilities for loading and transferring this tonnage in a short space of time are in place, ships carrying ten to twelve thousand tons being loaded in two and one-half days. The quality of the coal is considered to be very good and the output is disposed of to several steamship companies.

The mines are 700 feet above sea level with nearly 800 feet of coal-bearing strata, there being four seams, the thinnest of which is about 3½ feet and the thickest vein measuring in the neighbor-

hood of 60 feet. The mines are shafts and drifts, and the roads, gangway, etc., are sprinkled with snow, rock dusting also carried out.

The coal is classed as Bituminous, lying in the same formation as the lignites of Poland and Germany, and, it is stated, the Spitsbergen product is identical with certain bituminous coals of the United States. Mining is carried on all winter, the coal being conveyed by a tramway down the side of a mountain and stored in a huge pile alongside the shore end of the wharf. Electricity is used for locomotives, cutting machines, etc., about 80 per cent of the production being loaded mechanically.

The roof is good, likewise the floor, both being hard sand-stone. Plenty of timber is used in advancing the face. The distance from the entrance to the farthest working place is almost two miles. The coal deposits in that group are estimated at over eight billions of tons. Carbide lights and carbonide explosives are used. Accidents are met with the same as in our own country. The mine is worked in three shifts, the day shift always putting out the largest production. Laborers are paid \$3.00 per day.

The temperature is mentioned in several places throughout this story, in some cases as so many degrees Centigrade and again recorded on a Fahrenheit thermometer. A Centigrade thermometer is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees with zero as the freezing point and 100° as the boiling point, while a Fahrenheit instrument has for its freezing point 32° and water boiling point 212°. This is explained merely so all will thoroughly understand how severe the cold is at the extreme ends of the earth.

The temperature inside the mine is about 4.3 degrees below zero Centigrade; the headings are on occasions driven through ice six to twelve feet in thickness. How many ages ago this ice was water cannot be told.

Their coldest spells are fifty degrees below zero Fahrenheit and they occur just as the light season is due to make its appearance. At 30 degrees below, with the wind blowing, is the time to protect the

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

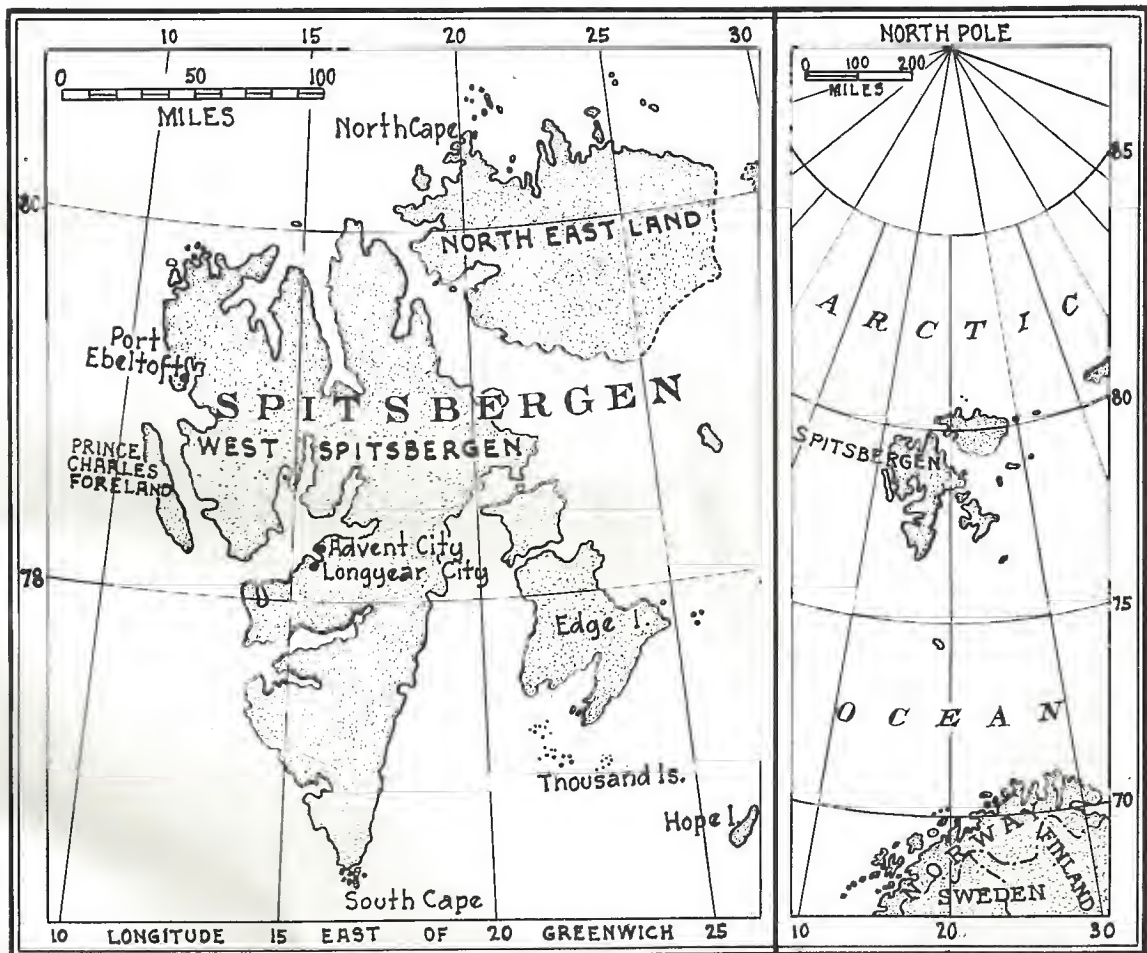
face, ears, hands, etc., from frost bite. Permit me to digress just a moment. After reading Admiral Byrd's "Little America", it was ascertained that the polar regions of the Antarctic are much colder. For instance, on July 28, 1929, he states the temperature was 72 degrees below, while Amundsen reported on his visit in that portion of the world 74.4 degrees below. Quoting Byrd again, he writes that "on June 9th it was actually warm, the mercury registering .15 degrees above."

In the spring, when the people come up from Norway to put in the year at work, there is much sickness. With the advent of that season comes light and numbers of the men get homesick and will not work, necessitating the bringing in of 250 or 300 men to replace them. Four of their employes are in the "Old Timer" class, having served over 20 years each. During the summer months all supplies must be taken up for use in the closed season, and to omit anything would mean that serious results might follow. Meats and perishable food-stuffs are stored inside the mine in winter, where they can be frozen, thus enabling fresh food to be served upon all occasions. The water supply for the mining town is procured from a small lake a short distance away. No trees or shrubbery

growths exist but in sheltered spots wild flowers are found.

The normal population each year is about 512, twenty or twenty-five of that number being women and forty children. Only the foremen, mining engineers and a few others bring their families with them. The miners and laborers live together in houses, four or five men to the room, and they eat in one large mess. A trifling charge for meals, housing, heat, light, etc., is made amounting to 20 or 25 cents per diem. Most of the men in the mine are Norwegians. Some of them are accustomed to the seasonal darkness, but many of the employes become mentally affected. It is the plan of the coal officials to put on frequent entertainments, orchestral and other music, picture shows, etc. Prohibition is enforced there, but at Christmas a portion of liquor is dealt out by the Company and once each month each employe is given a little toddy.

The mine was opened by an American (a Mr. Longren) but most of the properties are now in possession of the Great Norwegian Spitsbergen Coal Company. Several other concerns own coal properties on the islands but this is the only company operating. Mr. Longren visited several of



the coal regions in the United States a few years ago, being on the lookout for new methods, new machinery, etc., much of this data having been given out by him.

Their Mine No. 1 was blown up by dust in 1929, 28 lives lost, in fact all of the men inside the mine at the time of the explosion. The mine is still on fire, but little harm is done, the property being nearly worked out. In this connection the following paragraph was clipped from a newspaper, under a Stockholm date of November 14, 1931, from which it will be noted another mine is also on fire:

"A Swedish mining expert who had just returned from the Sveagruven coal mine on the Spitsbergen shore reports that a fire which began in the mine in 1925 is still raging. On this stretch of shore the Swedish state built a modern harbor, a hospital and barracks for the workers in 1910 and for years the coal was sent to Sweden, until the mine caught fire.

"It was found impossible to extinguish it, the workers were disbanded and two watchmen alone remained behind to protect the machinery. The fire, though it is thought to be dying out, may last for some years yet. Parts of the coal layers have been destroyed but once the work can be recommenced the experts say that the mine will yield a rich output."

It was on Spitsbergen that Mr. Scott Turner, now Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, opened up and thereafter operated for five years, a coal property located at 79 degrees, 13 minutes, North Latitude, 825 miles north of the Arctic Circle. There Mr. Turner claimed 600 square miles of territory, placing same under protection of the American flag. While in charge of this property, Mr. Turner not only opened and equipped the coal mine, but he also constructed the facilities necessary to transfer the coal mined in the winter to a fleet of vessels which he operated for coal transport during the short summer period of open sea. In addition to the arduous tasks outlined above, Mr. Turner wrote his own laws, patterned after the American Code, enforcing same as required, to settle the many differences that arose between the motley crew who came from many countries to mine coal under the shadow of the North Pole.

While on the subject of coal found in the extreme ends of the earth, the following excerpts from "Antarctic Adventure and Research", by Griffith Taylor, Professor of Geography, University of Chicago, who accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1910 on Polar exploration of Antarctic regions, may prove of interest.

"On December 17, Wild found specimens of coal in the cliffs of Mount Buckley to the north, but it was not till December 27 that they really reached the head of this enormous glacier at a height of 9,820 feet."

"Exactly on the Antarctic Circle lies Crane Channel, a circuitous strait which apparently divides

Graham Land into two parts and opens on the west into Matha Bay. (The writer (Mr. Taylor), suggests Wilkins Land as a more suitable name than South Graham Land for this southern island.) To the south of this channel near latitude 67° south, the rock appeared to contain seams of coal.

"Coal has been found in the Beardmore outcrops and also by my party near Mount Suess (latitude 77° south). Dr. Gould has reported carbonaceous shales near the foot of Liv Glacier. The Mount Suess seams appear to occur with dark shales near the base of the sandstones. It is a hard bright coal with a large amount of ash. Probably it has been baked by the dolerite sills. The Beardmore coal, however, contains 14.5 per cent of volatile constituents and has not been baked to the same extent. Here Frank Wild recorded three hundred feet of coal measures containing seven seams of coal, from one foot up to seven feet in thickness."

"Sir Edgeworth David has endeavored to estimate the extent and possible value of the coal reserves in Antarctica. The Beacon Sandstone is proved to cover twelve thousand square miles of available territory, but it is unlikely that coal measures are developed throughout. Our parties found no coal in the Ferrar-Taylor valleys. Possibly a great deal of coal exists under the Polar Ice Cap at a lower level than in the South Victoria Horst, where alone it has been observed so far. Probably it lies two or three thousand feet below the surface of the ice. If this hypothetical coal field were 700 miles long by 143 wide, and if the seams were only 12 feet thick, there are coal reserves here second only to those of the United States." Admiral Byrd, in his late book on "Little America", mentions the coal beds located by Shackleton.

In conclusion, the morning papers of March 7 announced Admiral Byrd will make another trip to the Antarctic to determine as far as possible the extent of the polar continent and to pierce the ice of centuries covering it in search of coal, valuable minerals, etc., and their worth to the United States from a commercial standpoint, the lands in that region having been claimed for this country at time of his exploration.

WORMS

"What you got in yo' mouf?" asked one colored boy of another as they started off with their fishing poles.

"Fishin' worms," he replied.

"Puttin' worms in yo' mouf! Don't yo' know better'n dat? Why don't you put 'em in yo' pocket?"

"Put 'em wid mah lunch in mah pocket? Ah should say not!"

PA DESCRIBES HIM

"Pa," said Johnny, "what is a practical joker?"

"He's a sap, son," replied his dad. "who has a bum sense of humor and no sense at all."

Run of the Mine

Eighth Annual Old Timers' Reunion

THE Eighth Annual Reunion of the Old Time employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company will be held in the Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Saturday, June 11 next.

The principal address will be delivered by Mr. Carl R. Gray, President of the Union Pacific System. Mr. Gray has heretofore been prevented from attending the Old Timers' Reunion by pressing business engagements in various parts of the country, which unfortunately prevented his coming to us earlier. This year he is putting all engagements into the background and will talk to the Old Time employees and their wives in language that they will understand, appreciate, and perhaps never forget, Mr. Gray's gracious manner and complete understanding of the problems that confront our older employees especially fitting him to address the gathering of seven hundred people who will be in attendance.

The June issue of the Employees' Magazine will carry the full program of the reunion exercises, which will be livened by the music of our four community bands as well as the Kilty band. All Old Timers and their wives should begin at once to make preparations for attendance.

Our Greatest Imposition

AS THIS is written, Congress is wrestling with the so-called bonus legislation. The demands that have been, and are yet being made by the men who enlisted and who were drafted for service in the Great War, have reached a point that not only interferes with the successful functioning of our government, but actually threatens its destruction. The American Legion and The Veterans of Foreign Wars, both organized minorities, now receive, and in addition vociferously demand, payments of largess that all combined armies of the world never before dreamed of asking for.

On December 31, 1931, there were 1,102,814 persons on the monthly soldier relief roll. The total population of the nation approximates 130,000,000. The relief roll represented .85 per cent of our population, yet 25 per cent of the total federal revenue was expended in 1931 as veteran relief; putting it another way, one billion of the

four billion dollars expended by the Federal Government in 1931, was spent on seventeen-twentieths of one per cent of our total population.

The time for mincing words is well nigh over, something must be done by the 99.15 per cent of our population who are not asking for "something out of the barrel", if business and government are to go forward. Keep in mind that 6,000,000 people are looking for work they cannot obtain, many of them, perhaps the greater percentage of these, not to blame for their lack of employment. The overwhelming percentage of those asking for the two billion dollars have incomes. If the government has two billion dollars to give away, have not these men out of employment the greater claim on the tax payer?

On December 31 last, 313,737 men who served in the war were receiving regular monthly payments for disabilities received during the war. At the same time, 326,495 ex-soldiers of the Great War were receiving \$6,298,338 a month from this generous government of ours, this for disabilities that have not the remotest relation to their war service period. Nearly every state in the Union has a workman's compensation law and it is now becoming the proper thing to secure state compensation for partial disability, and thereafter ask a duplicate allowance from the Federal Government.

Men who never got out of the U. S. A. are receiving compensation for injuries and sickness received after their discharge, in excess of the allowances made to men who actually received combat disabilities, and the Veterans' Bureau has many employees who draw large salaries from the government in addition to extravagant allowances for disabilities. This situation has been brought about by a vociferous minority who have succeeded in terrorizing a lot of incompetent politicians, who are only concerned in getting back at election time, and who are incapable of sensing the real situation.

That the Legions' National Convention voted against the bonus, that the Commander-in-Chief and many other ranking officers and thinking members within the organization have protested against it, does not prevent individual groups from petitioning Congress to disregard the pronouncements of their National body, nor does such prevent the maintenance of a merciless lobby in Washington, clamoring for further inroads on an overstrained

treasury. It is nearly time to blow taps on this, the greatest raid on a national treasury that was ever conceived—by less than one per cent of the people.

Annual Vacations

The practice instituted several years ago of granting annual ten-day vacations to the mine employes of the Company will again be put into effect during the summer months. As in the past, the dates granting the leaves of absence have been rotated—Superior, it will be recalled, in 1929 took its period first, Rock Springs leading off in 1930. Winton in 1931, so that Reliance will "vacate" in the van of the other districts this year.

For the information and guidance of those concerned, the schedule is printed in full and employes would do well to keep these dates before them and plan their arrangements accordingly:

Reliance—June 1st to 10th, inclusive.

Superior—June 21st to 30th, inclusive.

Rock Springs—July 1st to 10th, inclusive.

Winton—July 11th to 20th, inclusive.

Hanna—July 17th to 26th, inclusive.

Those employes requiring a few extra days in which to visit friends or relatives living at a greater distance may consult their Superintendent in advance, and earlier departures will undoubtedly be authorized by that official.

Automotive Accidents, 1931

AUTOMOTIVE accidents on the streets and the highways of the nation caused 34,400 deaths with 997,600 persons injured and an economic loss estimated at \$2,500,000,000 in 1931. The salient facts relative to last year's highway and street accidents might be set out in the following:

- (a) More than 90 per cent of the vehicles involved in personal injury accidents were in good condition.
- (b) More than 80 per cent of the accidents occurred in clear weather with dry roads.
- (c) More than 90 per cent of the accidents involved drivers of more than one year's experience.
- (d) The most hazardous age for driving is under twenty.
- (e) Women are apparently safer drivers than men.
- (f) One male driver out of every 21 licensed was involved in a personal injury accident.
- (g) One woman out of every 86 licensed was involved in an accident.
- (h) Exceeding the speed limit occasioned 67,080 accidents.
- (i) Driving on the wrong side of the road occasioned 62,560 accidents.
- (j) Machines not having the right of way occasioned 119,330 accidents.
- (k) Cutting in caused 33,540 accidents.
- (l) Failing to signal before stopping or turning occasioned 27,740 accidents.
- (m) Driving off the roadway occasioned 60,630 accidents.
- (n) Deliberate reckless driving occasioned 34,830 accidents.

Let us go back to the 34,400 fatalities. There were 1,430 coal mine workers killed in and about the nation's coal mines last year, a shocking performance when compared with the records of Great Britain, France, Belgium, but not so shocking when we remember that 24 times that number were killed in automobile accidents during the year, many of the highway and street victims young children and elderly women, who are very generally helpless and inoffensive.

The economic loss sustained, \$2,500,000,000, represents a sum exceeding the total amount spent by the nation on education, both primary and secondary. We have no figures to show to what extent drunkenness entered into the situation.

All states license motor vehicles, principally for revenue purposes, to a lesser extent for identification, but only a few states license drivers and in the majority of instances, after the license is taken out, neither the driver nor the state pays any attention to the conduct of the licensee. A great deal is said about the failure to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. Why not give some consideration to enforcing the laws against murder on the streets and highways.

A Gracious Compliment

THE French army officers who came over to attend the Sesquicentennial of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington, brought home to France and the French army a gracious suggestion. They proposed that the army of France in remembrance of comradeship in two wars, adopt the United States army's bugle call, taps.

"As a signal for 'lights out' it was already somewhat French—though not more so than it was Norse, Turkish, Russian, Middle English or Hungarian—through derivation of the name from 'taper.' In daily routine, taps at 11 p. m. means that the cares and efforts of the day are ended.

"It is 'a song of truce to pain.' As such it was added to the three volleys of musketry at a soldier's grave—volleys that through centuries have kept

the Roman burial tradition of a thrice-repeated farewell. The explosions die away. In the quiet the bugle blows for the 'long, lone watch.' Taps rises and falls and rises again to its final soaring beauty.

"Not everybody knows the words that go with the call. They have a noble antique grace:

Fades the light
And afar
Goeth day,
Cometh night;
And a star
Leadeth all
To their rest.

"No martial music is sweeter to doughboys nor more hallowed with memories."

We are indebted to the New York Times for this story which is the second expression of neighborly feeling that came out of the celebration, a later Lord Cornwallis, a descendant of the man who surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown, impersonating the British Commander, even to yielding a sword to the man who impersonated Washington.

Who Are the Old Timers?

THE Old Timers Association was organized in 1925, the membership by years shown below:

Year	Number	Year	Number
1925.....	283	1929.....	446
1926.....	346	1930.....	484
1927.....	397	1931.....	521
1928.....	429	1932.....	562

Rock Springs leads the roll with 254 members, Hanna taking second place with 111, our membership in China now 9. Thirty-one nations are represented by the 562 memberships and of course, Mr. James Moon, with 58 years' service, is still the Dean of the organization.

Among those who have 50 or more years' service are:

Name	Residence	Years Service
James Moon	Rock Springs	58
Peter Boam, Sr.	Salt Lake City....	55
Patrick Russell	Denver	53
Robert Muir	Long Beach	52
Lao Chee	China	52
Thomas Butler	Rock Springs	51
William Bean	Evanston	51
T. M. LeMarr	Rock Springs	50
William K. Lee	Rock Springs	50
Thomas Crofts	Rock Springs	50

Forty-nine men make up the Life Membership, forty years' service required to make an employe

eligible to the Life Membership class. At the Eighth Annual Reunion, nine men graduate into the Life Class, having attained the forty years' service requirement.

The Case of Tom Mooney

ON APRIL 22nd, James Rolph, Jr., Governor of California, denied a pardon to Tom Mooney, ex-labor leader, convicted of bombing a San Francisco Preparedness Day parade on June 26, 1916.

Millions of dollars have been spent in propaganda directed toward the release of Mooney, the last spectacular demonstration staged by Jimmie Walker, Mayor of New York City, who went out to San Francisco to plead Mooney's case, certain New York papers unkind enough to say that His Honor was more interested in dodging the Seabury graft investigation than he was in salvaging Mooney.

The Governor acted under the advice of Attorney Matt I. Sullivan, former Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Louis Byington and Mr. Daniel J. O'Brien, head of the state department of penology, working with the Governor for some four months in analyzing and reviewing the volumes of testimony relating to Mooney's case.

The Governor, in his report, said of Mooney:

"Instead of being representative of labor Mooney has been for many years an agitator, shunning physical labor. He has been a thorn in the side of labor for many years. He, Alexander Berkman (identified during the Mooney trial as an anarchist and later deported to Russia), and his associate anarchists have preached and practiced direct action, force and violence in furtherance of their war against organized society."

The Governor, in referring to the immense sums of money spent in propaganda, said:

"Against this enormous sum in aid of vicious propaganda, based upon slander, libel and attacks upon our state, our governors, our courts and public officials generally, not one dollar has been received or expended for counter-propaganda.

"By reason of the absence of any organized defense against this propaganda, many honest and well-meaning people of the United States and other countries believe that Mooney and Billings are the innocent victims of rank injustice and should be pardoned."

It should be remembered that former governors William D. Stephens, Friend W. Richardson and C. C. Young, as well as the various California courts

and the Supreme Court of the United States previously refused relief to Mooney.

It is to be hoped that at least the well-meaning sympathizers with Mooney will now direct their sympathetic activities in a more useful direction.

One Road to Justice

THE following editorial is reprinted from the April 22nd issue of The Wyoming Eagle:

A former convict lures an eight year old Kansas girl into his automobile, ravishes her innocent little body, beats her to death, and hides the corpse in a haystack.

Confronted by circumstantial evidence the human beast confesses his hideous crime to police and leads the sheriff to the hidden remains of his victim. An infuriated populace, despite the resistance of the sheriff and his aides, spirits the murderer from the jail and lynches him.

And now the strong arm of the law is exhausting itself in an effort to apprehend the leaders of the lynching bee and invoke upon them the punishment the law provides.

Lynching is a horrible thing, not to be condoned by society or government. Our courts of justice, after extensive study and mature deliberation and by the orderly processes of the law, are the determiners of one's guilt or innocence and of the degree of punishment to be meted out to the guilty. In an advanced civilization it could not be otherwise; and ours is an advanced civilization.

The man who assaulted the eight year old girl is a member of this advanced civilization. He is a member notwithstanding the fact that on a previous occasion he raped a 15 year old girl, for which he served a penitentiary term. He would not, however, have been a free member of society nor enjoying the liberty that made it possible for him to devastate a second innocent child had not a weak, lax, sentimental system of governmental pardoning given him a parole after he had served but six years of a 15 to 20 year term.

Somehow the observation is inescapable that the lynchers who this week with the aid of a good rope and a substantial cottonwood tree snuffed out the life of the fiend, got their hands on the man several years too late. Had they been able to do so following his first outrage of a child, there would have been no second time. And the youngster whose mutilated little form now lies in a small Kansas cemetery would, alive and unharmed, be tripping lithely to school tomorrow as usual.

We reiterate, lynching is not to be condoned. But neither is rape, nor murder. With assurance

it may, however, be said that as result of the action of the lynchers the bestial assaults of this depraved human are at an end.

The law, as interpreted by the courts and pardoning boards that had dealt with the man, had given us no such assurance.

An Epitaph For a Husbandman

He who would start and rise
Before the crowing cocks—
No more he lifts his eyes,
Whoever knocks.

He who before the stars
Would call the cattle home,—
They wait about the bars
For him to come.

Him at whose hearty calls
The farmstead woke again,
The horses in their stalls
Expect in vain.

Busy and blithe and bold,
He labored for the morrow,—
The plough his hands would hold
Rusts in the furrow.

His fields he had to leave,
His orchards cool and dim;
The clods he used to cleave
Now cover him.

But the green, growing things
Lean kindly to his sleep,—
White roots and wandering strings,
Closer they creep.

Because he loved them long
And with them bore his part,
Tenderly now they throng
About his heart.

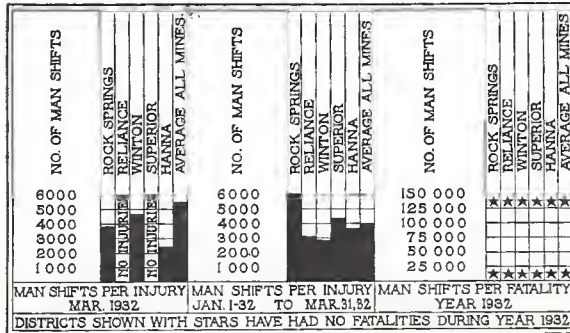
—Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Great Paul Is Hefty

The largest English bell is Great Paul, of St. Paul's Cathedral. It weighs 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons. Its closest rivals are Westminster's Big Ben, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; Great Peter, of York Minster, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; Great George, of Bristol University, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and the famous Great Tom, of Oxford, which was cast in 1680 and weighs just over six tons. By comparison with the big bells of countries like China, Burma and Russia, our largest ones are little more than babies. The largest bell in the world lies outside the Kremlin in Moscow. "Clear Kolokoz," or "King of Bells," as it is called, weighs no less than 200 tons. Still, what British bells lack in size is more than made up for in quantity and quality.

Make It Safe

March Accident Graph



ONE of our best monthly safety records was made during the month of March, there being 5,448 manshifts worked per each serious injury. There were five (5) serious injuries and two (2) minor injuries, a total of seven (7) that caused a loss of time actual and estimated at 150 days. While this record is far from being a good safety record, it is so much better than we have had during the past two years that it is believed worth mentioning because it shows that material progress is being made toward the elimination of the number and seriousness of accidents.

Two of the districts, namely Reliance and Superior, worked 9,926 manshifts during March without a single lost-time accident. This is the second time Superior and the first time Reliance has accomplished this worth while feat. It really can be done and, in the near future, we will try to get all districts to go a period of a month without a lost-time injury.

For the period ending the first quarter of the year, Rock Springs district is in the lead with four (4) serious injuries and 6,055 manshifts per serious injury; Superior second with 4,359 manshifts per serious injury and Hanna third with 3,636

manshifts. The average of all districts for the period is 4,007 manshifts per serious injury. This is exceptionally good work compared with our old records. Let everybody keep the safety habit uppermost in his mind and good safety records are bound to follow.

BY MINES MONTH OF MARCH

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,411	1	2,411
Rock Springs No. 8..	3,709	1	3,709
Rock Springs Outside	1,585	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1 Mine..	2,195	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	753	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1 Mine..	3,750	1	3,750
Winton Outside.....	961	0	No Injury
Superior "B" Mine..	1,823	0	No Injury
Superior "C" Mine..	1,733	0	No Injury
Superior "D" Mine..	31	0	No Injury
Superior "E" Mine..	2,029	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	1,362	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2 Mine..	793	1	793
Hanna No. 4 Mine..	2,135	1	2,135
Hanna No. 6 Mine...	197	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	1,775	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1932

Rock Springs No. 4..	7,729	1	7,729
Rock Springs No. 8..	11,539	3	3,846
Rock Springs Outside	4,951	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1 Mine..	6,982	2	3,491
Reliance Outside	2,267	1	2,267
Winton No. 1 Mine..	11,400	5	2,280
Winton Outside	2,928	0	No Injury

SERIOUS AND MINOR ACCIDENTS IN MARCH, 1932

Name	Nature of Injury	Period of Disability	District
Alex Henetz, Jr.	Fracture of left collar bone	Est. 42 days	Rock Springs No. 4 Mine
Roy Sather	Fracture of great toe, right foot	28 days	Rock Springs No. 8 Mine
LeRoy T. Jones	Severe contusion of the back	Est. 42 days	Winton No. 1 Mine
Frank Konishi	Fracture of great toe, right foot	11 days	Hanna No. 2 Mine
M. Okomoto	Bruise of groin	7 days	Hanna No. 2 Mine
John Leino	Contusion of right leg	17 days	Hanna No. 4 Mine
Robert Wright	Contusion of right jaw	3 days	Hanna No. 6 Mine

Total days actual and estimated.....150 days

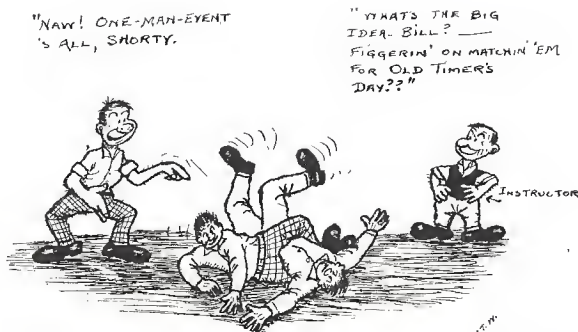
Superior "B" Mine..	5,694	1	5,694
Superior "C" Mine..	5,579	1	5,579
Superior "D" Mine..	93	0	No Injury
Superior "E" Mine..	6,273	2	3,137
Superior Outside ...	4,154	1	4,154
Hanna No. 2 Mine...	2,435	2	1,218
Hanna No. 4 Mine...	6,381	2	3,191
Hanna No. 6 Mine...	467	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	5,263	0	No Injury

BY DISTRICTS
MONTH OF MARCH

Place	Man-shifts	Injuries	Man-shifts Per Injury
Rock Springs	7,705	2	3,853
Reliance	2,948	0	No Injury
Winton	4,711	1	4,711
Superior	6,978	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,900	2	2,450
<i>All Districts</i>	27,242	5	5,448

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 1932

Rock Springs	24,219	4	6,055
Reliance	9,249	3	3,083
Winton	14,328	5	2,865
Superior	21,793	5	4,359
Hanna	14,546	4	3,637
<i>All Districts</i>	84,135	21	4,007



"Bill" discovers a new "Pressure Point", No. 23. He is shown applying it to an unruly patient.

Reliance No. 1 Has Excellent Safety Record

Reliance No. 1 Mine, with John A. Reese as Section Foreman of No. 1 Section, has made an enviable safety record during the past nine months.

From July 1, 1931, to March 31, 1932, an average of 69 men has been employed in this section, working 9,165 manshifts, producing 57,402 tons of coal, having but one minor injury that caused a loss of 5 days to the injured miner. We are proud of Mr. Reese and his crew of men who have made this record possible. This is an example of what can be done if each individual co-operates and really tries to avoid accidents. The safety record of Reliance No. 1 Mine speaks for itself.



This group of miners is from Reliance No. 1 Mine, photographed as they got off the mantrip after completing a day's work in the mine. Every man in this group has done "his bit" in avoiding accidents. They have worked over a period of nine months with only one minor injury which caused a loss of 5 days time to the injured worker.

Prizes Awarded to Tono Miners

Washington Union Coal Company Completing Fifth Year Without Fatal Accident March 24, 1932

FOUR employees of the Washington Union Coal company at Tono were rewarded for their efforts in safety work during the past year, at a meeting held at the community hall in Tono, Thursday, March 24, 1932. Hans Peterson, Fred Ring and Fred Pontin received gold watches, while a set of silver was presented to James Forsyth.

The point scores for the year were: Peterson, 110; Forsyth, 100, and Ring and Pontin, 90 each. The last two named, however, were penalized 40 points each because of their having been winners in previous years.

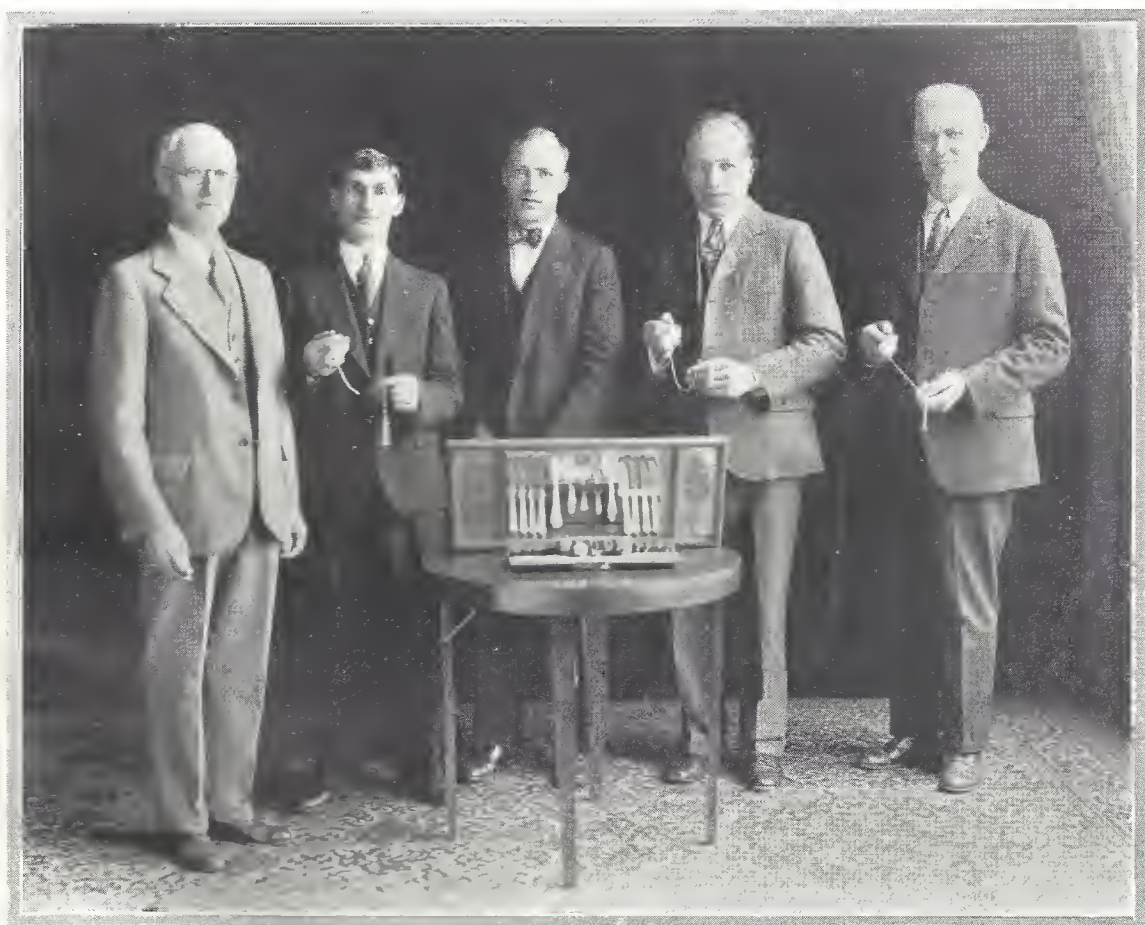
Fourteen other employees of the company received buttons for outstanding work along safety lines. The last fatal accident occurred in the Tono mine. May 12, 1927, since which date 960,322 tons of coal have been mined. The mine hung up a previous record of 1,038,000 tons without a fatality. Since the mine was opened in October, 1903, 12 fatal

accidents have occurred and 4,329,000 tons of coal produced, or 360,750 tons per accident, compared with an average in the United States of around 264,000 and an average in the state of 136,106, for the last nineteen years.

Mr. William Hann, manager of the Tono mine, presided at the meeting, which was largely attended by townspeople and visitors. Mr. W. A. Wilson, state mine inspector, and Mr. John D. Wood, Centralia banker, were the speakers. The former explained the progress being made in safety work throughout the United States, and complimented the Tono miners on the excellent results they have obtained along this line.

Mr. Wood is a pleasing, humorous and inspiring speaker, never failing to drive home his point, with a concrete illustration.

One of the many good things he said was "Real success lies not in the completion of a job, or in



Mr. William Hann and Tono Safety Prize Winners.

achieving a set goal, but rather in utilizing each accomplishment as a goal post in the march of progress as pointing the way to newer and higher ideals. Illustrating this by the Mississippi river, small and unimportant at its source and regardless of the obstacles it encounters it patiently wends its way, never faltering in its purpose to do and to serve.

"It seemingly gives no thought of ceasing its labors after accomplishing this or that particular service, but is ever on and on to more fully complete the work destined for it to perform, so must the really successful life be."

His "talk," which is what he called it, was received with rapt attention.

Mr. Hann explained that meetings like these are not in reality an annual affair, but are only held at the end of each year in which no fatality has occurred. If May 12, next, is reached without such an accident, it will mean a five-year record.

The mine manager called attention to the fact that Washington's high percentage of fatalities in proportion to coal produced is not as bad as it sounds, as mining conditions in this state are the most hazardous in the union.

Mr. Hann read a letter from Eugene McAuliffe of Omaha, president of the Washington Union Coal Company, expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting. He referred to Tono as "the bright spot in safety," and declared that improvement in safety conditions in the Union Pacific mines in Wyoming is attributed to the Tono record.

Mr. Sam Nichols of Renton, district president of the United Mine Workers, was also unable to be present, and his place on the program was taken by Charles Richardson, president of the Tono local.

Entertainment numbers during the evening included community singing, led by Rev. E. R. Rogers; piano solo, Elaine Warren; vocal solos, Thomas Wigley and Mrs. A. J. Boardman; saxophone solo, Tommy Warren; readings, Billy Monaghan and Arthur Sandusky; vocal trio, Marjorie and Helen Rogers and Ellen Sandusky, and violin solo, Jack Hoage.

Employees of the company who received buttons for having attended 75 per cent of the safety meetings during the year were Dave Davis, Tovia Ring, James McGuire, Fred Yedloutschnig, Ernest Barber, Joe Patterson, Joe Mossop, Frank Tamblyn, Thomas Wigley, Jack Dowell, John Hervilla, Benjamin Dowell, Al DeWaide and Willard Mossop.

The safety meetings are held once a month.

At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by women of the community.

Co-operative First Aid Training at The Union Pacific Coal Company Properties

IN JANUARY 1932, officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company deemed it advisable to train all employees in first aid, knowing that the value of first aid training as an accident-prevention measure has been proved repeatedly by many companies which have adopted first aid training of all employees as a regular part of their safety program, there being considerable publicity given to the splendid results obtained.

Knowing that it was no small task to train nearly two thousand employees in first aid, and at the same time desiring that each employee receive a United States Bureau of Mines first aid certificate, assistance was asked of the United States Bureau of Mines and Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer of the Denver Office, responded promptly by placing Mr. G. M. Kintz, Car Engineer of U. S. Bureau of Mines Car No. 2, in this field.

According to previous arrangements it was decided that the co-operative plan of first aid training would obtain the best results, and on January 14th instructors' classes were started for the Rock Springs, Reliance and Winton districts. Men trained for instructors and who in turn did all of the first aid training in the above mentioned districts were: Eliga Daniels, Edward Christensen, Ernest Anselmi, John Sorbie, Evan Reese, Matt Strannigan and Douglas Harris of Rock Springs; Homer Grove, William Greek and John Reese of Reliance; Andrew Strannigan and Garner Adams of Winton.

At Superior. Dave Gilfillan. Thomas Robinson. Frank Buchanan. Adam Flockhart. Walter H. Walsh. Sam Gillilan and J. A. Haueter were the instructors. At Hanna. in order to get the first aid training completed on schedule. more men were trained for instructors. These men were Thomas Lucas, Arnum W. Bailey, James Hearne, Sam Harrison, John Fermelia, James McArdle, Harry Dodds, Edward Attryde, Edward While, Charles Mellor. William B. Rae, W. H. Moffitt, Edward Leese and Charles Thompson.

Actual training of employees began February 1 at Rock Springs, Reliance and Winton. with Superior and Hanna starting classes the latter part of February and second week of March. respectively. By April 1st 96% of the employees had been trained. 647 at Rock Springs, 210 at Reliance, 273 at Winton, 477 at Superior and 270 at Hanna, a total of 1,877. This leaves only 71 employees at the five districts who, on account of illness, and five of whom were injured, or in a few instances whose duties kept them from attending the night classes, did not receive the usual 15 hours of first aid instruction. However, in the near future. the remaining 71 will be given their training in order that each district can receive from the Bureau of



Mr. G. M. Kintz, of the United States Bureau of Mines, who has been assisting with the first aid training at the different Company properties during the past three months. We all feel indebted to Mr. Kintz for the valuable and untiring efforts that he put forth all of which contributed towards the making of our first aid training a success.

Mines the 100% first aid certificates that are issued for this effort.

About 106 non-employees also availed themselves of the opportunity of attending the first aid classes; of this number 58 were women, mostly wives and daughters of miners. All of the women members of the staff also took the training.

The Union Pacific Coal Company is also issuing a first aid certificate to each employe in appreciation of the loyal support given by the rank and file in this worth while part of the safety program.

Especially to be commended for splendid services rendered are Mr. G. M. Kintz of the Bureau of Mines, and all of the first aid instructors.

The Blue Note in the Symphony

Achievement by team work is an idea as old as the world itself. Co-operation, you know, built the pyramids of Egypt—but it was teamwork under the lash.

That type of co-operation has no place in industry. Least of all in safety. You can't force men to be careful.

As has been often said, one weak link will spoil the chain. One sour note in the orchestra spoils the symphony.

The safety chain is just as strong as the men who comprise it. One man can spoil his plant's safety record in the flick of an eyelash. Did you ever stop to think that weakness is the thing that breaks strength? Weakness has destroyed men, governments and civilization ever since the world began.

Let just one man balk or pull the wrong way, and co-operation is spoiled.

Did you ever see a perfectly executed "hit-and-run" play in a baseball game? That's perfect co-

operation—perfect teamwork. Nothing "hit-or-miss" about it. Rather it is "think-and-act." That's the secret of safety co-operation—all employes thinking safety and working safely.

Kipling hit the nail on the head when he wrote these immortal lines:

"It ain't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

—Shorty Sez Series No. 10,
National Safety Council.

Annual Inter-Company First Aid Contest

The Annual Inter-Company First Aid Contest of men's teams from The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company, as well as the various Boy and Girl Scout teams, will be held in the Old Timers' Building at Rock Springs on Friday, June 10 next, immediately preceding the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Organization, which will take place the next day.

All teams anticipating participation in the several contests should begin to redouble their training activities, coming prepared to carry away the prizes which will be awarded. The numerous Union Pacific teams should make a particular effort to prevent the First Aid Trophy from being captured again by Mr. William Hann's admirable team from Tono, Washington.

Among the nearly two thousand employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company who recently completed their First Aid Training as prescribed by the United States Bureau of Mines, are numerous women employes and the wives of employes and staff officials. It is not too late for the ladies who are fresh from training to organize a few First Aid teams. If this is done, and notice is given the management at Rock Springs, an appropriate place will be provided on the platform and special and acceptable prizes will be awarded to the winning ladies' team.

Full information regarding the contests can be obtained from Mr. Vernon O. Murray, Safety Engineer, Rock Springs.

March Injuries

ALEX HENETZ, JR.—Driver—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine. Fracture of left collar bone. Period of disability estimated 42 days. While riding the front end of a car that was being pulled to the face by a horse, he attempted to kick a switch latch and fell under the car. The car was derailed and Alex received a fractured collar bone. Such accidents can be avoided in two ways. First, throw switches should be used instead of a "kick latch," and second, no driver should ever attempt to kick a latch
(Please turn to page 188)

The Parables

By A LAYMAN

THE public life of Jesus was really begun by His baptism, following closely the early preaching of John the Baptist, and as Jesus was about thirty years old at the time of His baptism, it might be said that the greater part of His life was spent in preparation for the few crowded, momentous years that preceded His death and Resurrection. So it may also be said that the public life of Jesus was divided into two periods; one during which the Jews did not oppose His teachings, which were made glamorous in the minds of these simple people by the many miracles He performed, which included the healing within the synagogue at Capernaum of the man "possessed of demons"; and later, the equally miraculous recovery of the mother of Simon's wife, who was possessed of a raging fever. The one cure was effected by a command to the demons, to "let be" the body and soul of the man who was shrieking in demoniac horror; the other by quietly taking the hand of the fevered woman and gently raising her to a sitting position. Health and life passed from the Christ into the shattered, age worn body of the woman, who rose instantly, to later in the day serve Jesus and His disciples with food. When the sun set on the law enforced quietude of the Sabbath, crowds came hurrying to the door of Simon bringing with them the sick, insane and possessed; every form of madness, deformity and disease, begging the Saviour for relief. All that came or were brought to Him, without regard to age, sex or condition, received healing from His hands.

The waning popularity of Jesus became apparent during the Second Mission which He conducted at Galilee. Had He not driven the buyers and sellers of cattle and the money changers out of the Temple with a whip made of plaited rushes, and had He not profaned the Sabbath by healing the sick? The old priesthood was jealous of His growing popularity among the poor and lowly, and they sought to discredit Him by ridiculing His work and by false construction of His preachments. So Jesus thought it best to outwardly submit to the narrow pharisaical limitations of their forms, attempting thereafter to present His doctrine in the form of Parables. The Oriental mind then as now loved the mysterious, it reveled in piecing together stray fragments of a story, reading into the whole that which delights their fancy. One need but read the old tales of Arabian and Persian writers to appreciate this fact. Jesus sensed the subtle, insidious opposition to His Mission, and does not the Old Testament predict doubt, cavil, persecution, age, death, as His reward? And yet there was His work; the establishment of His Church; an institution which was ordained to live until the very end.

And so Jesus went down to the Sea of Galilee,

often spoken of in the time of Jesus as Lake Genesareth and the Sea of Tiberias. There He passed from the flower spangled plain into a boat which had been drawn up on the sands, the multitudes standing and sitting upon the beach waiting for the Master to speak. Stretching out His hands, He said:

"Mark IV, 1-9

Hearken: Behold, the sower went forth to sow: and it came to pass, as he sowed, some seed fell by the wayside, and the birds came and devoured it. And other fell on the rocky ground, where it had not much earth; and straightway it sprang up, because it had no deepness of earth: and when the sun was risen, it was scorched; and because it had no root; it withered away. And other fell among the thorns, and the thorns grew up, and choked it, and it yielded no fruit. And others fell into the good ground, and yielded fruit, growing up and increasing; and brought forth, thirtyfold, and sixtyfold, and a hundredfold."

Jesus paused to see if His listeners had sensed his meaning, but neither the Jews who were strangers to His doctrines, nor His Apostles, understood the thought He wished to convey, and so His Disciples came to him, saying, "Why speakest Thou unto them in Parables?"

"Matthew XIII, 10-17

And he answered and said unto them, Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given. For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he hath. Therefore speak I to them in parables."

Other Parables were spoken by Jesus on that day, among which was that which related to "things secret that later come to light".

"Luke VIII, 16-18

And no man, when he hath lighted a lamp, covereth it with a vessel, or putteth it under a bed; but putteth it on a stand, that they which enter in may see the light. For nothing is hid, that shall not be made manifest; nor anything secret, that shall not be known and come to light. Take heed therefore how ye hear: for whosoever hath, to him shall be given; and whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that which he thinketh he hath."

And that incomparable definition of the Kingdom of God:

"Mark IV, 26-34

And he said, So is the kingdom of God, as

if a man should cast seed upon the earth; and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how.

The earth beareth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. But when the fruit is ripe, straightway he putteth forth the sickle, because the harvest is come."

And passing over the thoughts of the Church's trials, its persecution and the sufferings of its followers that He knew were to come, He spoke of its ultimate triumphs, using the Parable of the Mustard Seed.

"Mark IV, 26-34

And he said, How shall we liken the kingdom of God? or in what parable shall we set it worth? It is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is sown upon the earth, though it be less than all the seeds that are upon the earth, yet when it is sown, groweth up, and becometh greater than all the herbs, and putteth out great branches; so that the birds of the heaven can lodge under the shadow thereof."

With the closing of the day, Jesus dismissed His listeners, returning to the house which gave Him shelter, and in the twilight of the summer evening, He explained to His apostles the wider meaning of His utterances. And so of them it was said; "for now indeed their dazzled eyes were beginning to have glimpses of the truth."

(To be continued.)

March Injuries

(Continued from page 186)

while on a moving car. This fracture has caused many fatalities and serious injuries.

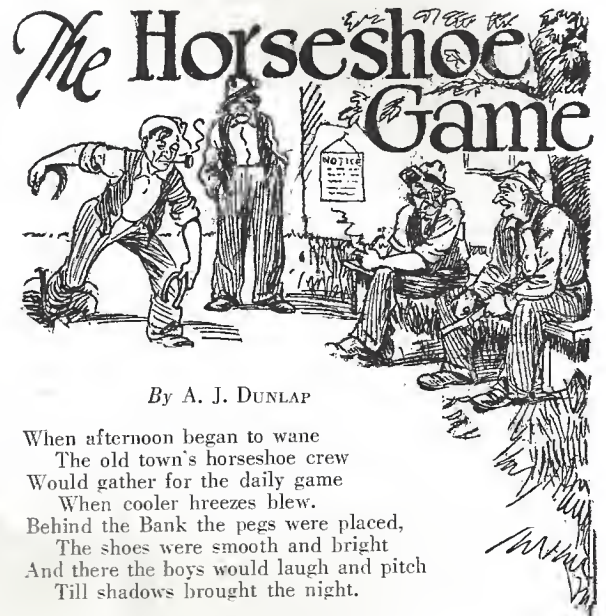
ROY SATHER—Rope Rider—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. Fracture of right great toe. Period of disability estimated at 28 days. While changing the rope on a trip of cars, a coupling pin that was hanging on the rope car was dislodged by Roy's elbow and the pin fell on his foot, fracturing the great toe. Similar accidents can be avoided in the future, first, by having all coupling pins securely chained to the end of the cars; second, by rope riders wearing hard-toed shoes. Roy is to be commended for the effort he put forth in trying to continue at his work, having remained at his regular occupation for four days before he realized that his injury was really serious.

LEROY T. JONES—Unit Foreman—Winton No. 1 Mine. Period of disability estimated at 42 days. Severe contusion of back. While assisting the rope rider to distribute material on the different working levels, and in riding the empty trip up a panel slope, his back was caught between a cross-bar and the top of a

car. This accident could have resulted in a very serious injury or even a fatality. Similar ones can be avoided in the future by authorized persons who are allowed to ride trips instead of riding between the hitchings, ride inside of a car, and by the mine management removing cross-bars that are unnecessarily low.

FRANK KONISHI—Miner—Hanna No. 2 Mine. Fracture of right great toe. Period of disability 11 days. While shoveling coal into a car, a piece of coal rolled down the pile and struck his foot. This accident could have been avoided in two ways. First, coal piles should be kept trimmed so that the hazard of rolling coal, which causes men to receive so many slight and serious injuries, is eliminated, and second, all underground men should wear hard-toed shoes.

JOHN LEINO—Miner—Hanna No. 4 Mine. Contusion of calf of right leg. Period of disability 17 days. While drilling, a piece of coal fell and struck his right leg. This accident was probably avoidable had John properly sounded and trimmed his working place before starting to drill.



By A. J. DUNLAP

When afternoon began to wane
The old town's horseshoe crew
Would gather for the daily game
When cooler breezes blew.
Behind the Bank the pegs were placed,
The shoes were smooth and bright
And there the boys would laugh and pitch
Till shadows brought the night.

An old bench stood beneath the tree
Whereon the idlers sat
And whittled as they calmly chewed
And talked of this and that.
But when a stranger came to town
Until we knew his name
A strange uneasiness disturbed
The old town's horseshoe game.

The cities have their golf and pool,
Their bowling and croquet;
Then auction bridge and other things
To pass the time away.
Perhaps it's just an idle whim
And I am all to blame,
But I prefer above them all
The old town's horseshoe game.



Engineering Department

Glass Making, Ancient and Modern

By C. E. SWANN

PART III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN GLASS-MAKING*

THE development of American glass-making, from both commercial and aesthetic standpoints, is unlike that of ancient, oriental or European endeavors in the same field. From the semi-mythical period to the present day, the industry has encountered almost insurmountable handicaps and has had to solve problems in respect to glass manufacture different from those of other lands. Stringent migration laws from old world glass houses, regarding their workers, resulted in a great scarcity of operatives for early American furnaces; the assistance and patronage of guilds and trade societies enjoyed by European artisans was non-existent in the United States; poor pot-clay and silica bed ingredients, the constant recurrence of conflagrations, an apathetic attitude on the part of the general public during the 17th and 18th centuries, and the tendency of the workmen to turn agriculturists, doomed nearly every attempt to failure almost before it had started.

As it happened, the 17th century was almost a glassless age in the American Colonies. Men lived and died in the more isolated sections without ever having seen the substance called glass. It is not definitely known what furnaces made the first window-panes, 1629 being the earliest record of glass for this purpose brought from England by the settlers. Many 17th century households were equipped with durable pewter, wooden and iron utensils; crude glass bottles, bowls, pans and pitchers were more of a luxury than a necessity.

America was so busily engaged in the matter of expansion, civilization and upbuilding, in the preservation of life itself, that the cultured aspects of many of the arts and crafts were neglected. In time, the more well-to-do sent to Europe for their drinking-glasses, and decanters, and the tide of imports gradually increased. Native sporadic endeavours could not compete in quality or quantity with foreign production.

The earliest glass furnaces were situated along the Atlantic seaboard, the first attempt at glass-making being in the spring of 1609. Following this period many attempts at glass-making were made, but usually these enterprises ended in failure. In 1641 Obadiah Holmes and Lawrence Southwick

built a primitive plant wherein, it is thought, window-panes and roundels, coarse bowls, bottles, pitchers and lamps were blown intermittently for two or three years.

The first centralized industry was in the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island, where glass was probably manufactured continuously from 1645 to 1767. Evert Duyching and his son, Gerrit, made America's first colored art glass for the windows of the Dutch Reformed and other churches in the vicinity of what is now New York City, between 1654 and 1674.

The majority of the glass-house proprietors before 1825 were foreign-born—English, Dutch, Germans and Bohemians. Few of them, however, had received technical training or had been connected with glass manufacture in Europe. Glass-making in America was entered into for the primary purpose of assisting in the industrial growth and independence of the country. With the predominance of trained foreign-born workmen, it is not surprising that glass production in the first 200 years of American manufacture followed closely the European types. What is known as the South Jersey types of glass—window and bottle glass and chemical apparatus—were blown at a small furnace in South Jersey by Belgian glass workers, starting in 1739. The South Jersey types of glass are sturdy, substantial, capacious, bold of execution, yet well-balanced and graceful. There is a delicacy of curve in the handle and an artistry in the crimping of foot. Although a piece may combine plastically applied threads about the neck, superimposed decoration around the body, crimped handle and foot, it does not appear top-heavy or over-elaborated.

The Pitkin glass works, Connecticut, built 1783, was probably the first native plant to utilize "half-post" or double-dipped German method of bottle blowing. These perpendicularly, closely ribbed and fluted flasks, have become one of the outstanding types in the collector's catalogue. The quality of the metal, and the green and amber colorings found in the Pitkins are above the average. A limited number of clear white-glass flasks blown in the same manner were made at some of the later mid-western houses. The bottle, embodying every technique practiced in America, is the outstanding glass product, holding the same relative position in America as that of the drinking glass in England.

The most beautiful glass ever blown in America was made in Pennsylvania during the 18th century at the factory of the German born, Henry William Stiegel. This was probably the beginning of lead-flint glass-making in America. The Stiegel enterprises should have flourished, but, due to bad man-

*Information from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

agement and the personal extravagances of Stiegel, gradually led to complete financial failure. The greatest exodus of glass-workers from Europe to America occurred in 1784. In 1797 Major Isaac Craig discovered coal in a hill-side along the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh. This marked the beginning of glass-making across the Appalachian range of mountains. Anthracite and bituminous coal gradually supplanted wood as fuel for the glass-house furnaces. The erection by Craig and James O'Hara of an eight-pot window and bottle-glass house adjacent to this first coal bank was the beginning of the great Pittsburgh glass industry.

In the years following the Declaration of Independence until 1825, local and national troubles, sporadic wars, political agitations, land bubbles, panics, high transportation rates, and inebriate and nomadic tendencies of the workmen, handicapped the progress of native glass making. Long credits and poor collections affected economic stability, yet a constantly increasing population demanded glass for many purposes. The glass pressing machine was invented in 1827, and in this momentous decade occurred the imprint of national heroes and historical objects upon whiskey flasks and cup-plates. The first historical flask was probably designed by Thomas Stebbins of Coventry, Connecticut, or by Frederick Lorenz, who purchased the O'Hara works in 1819.

Numerous attempts at window and bottle-glass manufacture were made in upper New York State, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New Jersey from 1800 to 1840, the off hand blown examples from the Redwood, Redford, Salisbury, Saratoga, Stoddard, Glassboro and other houses generally manifesting the South Jersey technique. There were at least 250 glass-houses in America prior to 1870.

Self-styled "Dr." Dyott, who established the patent medicine business upon a firm foundation in the United States, manufactured the containers at his bottle-glass furnace in Philadelphia, but concocted the contents elsewhere. The two leading table-ware and flint-glass manufactories in Massachusetts were established in 1815 and 1825. Prior to 1818 none of the manufacturers could solve the secret of compounding red-lead or litharge, which prevented America from making crystal glass, or lead flint which could be cut in the English manner. Deming Jarves, then owner of the Cambridge works, built a set of furnaces for experimentation in the compounding of litharge, his first attempt meeting with success. For years Jarves held the monopoly of the red-lead business in America. In 1827, Enoch Robinson, of the Cambridge industry, invented the first crude pressing machine, which was almost immediately improved by Jarves. By 1838 the invention was perfected and pressed-glass became popularized, although it did not become a household commodity until about 1845. America was now sending these machines to all the glass centers of the world. Both of these firms made lovely

blown glass before and after the installation of the mechanical pressers. English and French designs were copied by the mould model designers in the making of this contact mould ware, the mould itself always being full-sized, and generally three sectional, although it was occasionally of four parts. No comprehensive name for this kind of glass has yet been devised. The metal is usually very thin and the glass is frequently iridescent. All kinds of fine glass were being manufactured in America during the 19th century. Lyon, acknowledged by his contemporaries as the finest glass maker of his day, was the first manufacturer to adopt pressed glass as a main line instead of blown glass.

The leading Zanesville, Ohio, glass works was granted an operating privilege in 1815. This bottle house is credited with the introduction of the long-necked, bulbous-bodied, swirled and expanded bottles found in a variety of colors. What is now called the mid-western technique, an adaptation and a frequent combination of the Stiegel and the South Jersey methods, emanated from Zanesville, and other glass-works in this territory. Many splendid specimens of off-hand blown glass have come from these houses. The scroll and violin types of bottles probably originated at Wellsburg, West Virginia, the Louisville, Kentucky, plant adopting the violin shape as a main line of production. These bottles are found in a greater variety of sizes and colorings than any others made in America. The invention of the snap-case, used for holding the bottom of the bottle while in the making, occurred in 1857. This eliminated the rough mark of the pontil rod. In 1858 the discovery of petroleum created a thriving business in glass lamps and chimneys, the later introduction of artificial gas as an illuminant ruining many glass works.

At the close of the Civil War, glass-making in America became modernized. Many of the older workers were crippled or killed, causing the hand-manipulated methods to cease. The Barns-Hobbs-Brockurrier flint glass works at Martins Ferry, Ohio, gave the industry three important innovations, (1) the Leighton process, or the use of soda-lime in the batch to supplant litharge, which greatly reduced the cost of production, but robbed such pressed glass of its resonant quality, (2) the use of benzine in the glory hole or polishing furnace, and (3) the mechanical application of cold air to the moulds for the purpose of chilling them. The discovery of natural gas in mid-western districts led to increased glass production and ultimately to an enormous mass-tonnage in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Oklahoma.

American forms and ornamentations of glass-ware became decadent in the era of poor taste in all the arts and crafts between 1860 and 1890. Much glass was manufactured in that period which is not worth preservation. In 1870 America was making (1) plate-glass, including rough, ribbed or polished plate and rolled cathedral plate, (2) window-glass, including cylinder and sheet, (3) table-

glass, including flint, lead or lime glass, both blown and pressed, lamp chimneys and flint druggists' and chemists' ware, and (4) green glass, including green, black, amber and other bottle glass, fruit-jars, carboys, demijohns and other hollow ware and green druggists' ware.

Cut glass attained a high degree of excellence and a great vogue in America around 1890, the Libbey firm of Toledo, Ohio, becoming world renowned for their output. John LaFarge about this time did more than any one man "to replace glass painting in the sphere of art." The leading art glass manufactured in the United States was evolved in this period and is known as the Tiffany favrile.

Intricate machinery in connection with the industry has been constantly invented or improved upon since 1895, including the bottle machine, an automatic instead of a semi-automatic piece of mechanism. Its first conception occurred in 1899, the inventor being Michael Owens. Beds of better grade silica for glass-making were discovered about 1900, causing an increase in its resistance to melting and fusion. American manufacturers achieved the art of red signal glass-making in the solid, replacing the plating, casting or flashing process. The difficulties encountered in glass-making for nearly three centuries are gradually being eliminated. The industry has grown up. It has now standardized materials, processes, quality, sizes, color and trade practices, and is marching forward.

(The End.)

Maintenance and Depreciation

By D. C. McKEEHAN.

THE care and upkeep of electrical or other equipment as distinguished from the cost of original installation of the equipment or the making of considerable additions is termed maintenance. No matter how perfect the apparatus or how good the installation it is useless to expect continued good results if the plant is not properly maintained. This requires a certain amount of continued intelligent care, inspection and replacement, the details of which depend on the equipment. In maintenance work best results are secured by a carefully laid out schedule providing for a periodical inspection of various parts of the equipment, daily or after a certain number of days, or weeks, or after a certain mileage, as the case may be. Haphazard inspection is never reliable. A good inspector should have qualities that particularly adapt him to the work, keen observation, analytical, the knack of seeing around a corner, as it were.

Revolving machines must have their bearings well supplied with lubricant at all times. Those with commutators or slip rings should be watched to correct poor brush contact, grooving of commutators, high mica or other causes of excessive sparking, worn out brushes, and stiff or dirty brush rigging. Machines should occasionally be blown free

from copper, coal, shale, or carbon dust by means of compressed air or the machine should be disassembled and washed or wiped clean. This applies especially to the commutator, if of the undercut type, also to the ventilating ducts in the stator and rotor, if such are provided.

Switchboard and control apparatus should be gone over for loose or worn parts; circuit breakers and switches, whether of air or oil-immersed type, for correct setting, free operation and condition of contact; knife-blade switches and all fuses for clean and firm contact. The better the contact in all cases, the less the useless waste of energy in heat and the smaller the danger of failure under emergency. Excessively high temperature is a danger signal on any piece of electrical apparatus. Instruments and meters should be checked occasionally for accuracy.

With incandescent lamps it has usually been found economical to throw away old blackened lamps even though not actually burnt out and to replace them with new ones on account of the much higher efficiency of the latter. The importance of cleaning regularly all lamps and globes or shades is not generally appreciated. Smoke and dust accumulating on the lamps, glassware and other reflecting accessories may reduce the amount of light actually received from the unit by 50 or more per cent, but in no way reduce the power consumed by the unit.

Transmission lines, distribution lines and all overhead circuits should be patrolled for damage from storms and wind, for broken insulators and defective poles or crossarms and for general safety in relation to the surroundings.

In the mines electric locomotives require frequent and careful inspection on account of the severe conditions under which they operate. Frequency of inspection is often based on the mileage covered, but weekly or monthly inspections are more desirable. Motors, controllers, special switching mechanism and trolleys as well as the nonelectrical parts, as brakes, wheels and axles, bearings, etc., require careful examination. Tracks must be gone over for rails, poor joints and loose bonding.

It is a well established principle that proper routine maintenance gives better service than the hunting of the causes of particular complaints. The same principle applies in a lesser degree to special or individual equipment such as on the automobile or in the home. An occasional intelligent inspection will often times be the means of discovering defects, which, if uncorrected, would later cause considerable annoyance and possibly damage by interrupting the service or pleasure.

While systematic inspection is highly important it is of course, understood that an efficient maintenance department will see to it that any defects discovered by the inspection are corrected promptly and properly. The cost of regular maintenance is usually included as a regular operating expense.

A great deal of equipment gradually wears out in spite of the best possible maintenance, as a steam boiler in a power plant, so that it ultimately must be wholly replaced even though parts of it, such as the grates and part of the tubes, have already been renewed; the cost of such a complete replacement is usually met by a depreciation reserve fund, to which contributions are made annually so that at the end of the estimated useful life of the equipment it may be replaced without calling for new capital as would be required for new extensions. The exact dividing line between the maintenance and depreciation funds is not clearly defined, some accountants charging certain renewal costs to maintenance and others charging the same to the depreciation fund.

Depreciation is defined as a falling of value, a loss or reduction in exchange values or purchasing power, or a lessening in price or estimated value. In the electrical industry there are certain kinds of apparatus and other property which inevitably depreciates and finally reaches a certain small minimum value or possibly ceases to possess any value whatever. From an engineering standpoint it seemed necessary to recognize this depreciation or deterioration of apparatus through physical causes or through the loss of economic usefulness. Replacement of the apparatus will become necessary and in order that the required sums may be provided without increasing the investment or drawing upon new capital or making an excessive charge against operating expenses, it has been held desirable to lay aside each year a uniform amount for creation of a depreciation reserve fund, which should equal the total cost of renewal at the end of the life period. The depreciation problem has been looked upon as consisting of two phases: To ascertain the annual rate of depreciation; to ascertain the accrued depreciation on any given date or given age.

Depreciation has usually been recognized as being divided into two classes, physical and functional depreciation. Physical depreciation is the result of age, wear and tear, corrosion and decay. It is a form constantly in progress, the rate of which depends upon the conditions of service or use, the protection given and the maintenance.

Functional depreciation is the result of failure to function properly in consequence of lack of adaptation to the service demanded, due to recent important developments, etc. It has two principal causes, inadequacy and obsolescence. Inadequacy is the result of unexpected or premature growth in demand for service that requires an enlargement of capacity which can be provided only by installing a new plant or equipment. Obsolescence results from new inventions or radical changes and improvements in the art, that creates new demands or new machines, rendering the old ones obsolete before they have fully depreciated in a physical sense.

Garden Time

"A door may open anywhere;
Upon a wood or path or lawn
Or crowded street or road, or there
Where none pass by from dawn to dawn;
But, if you'd have a mind at peace,
A heart that cannot harden,
Go find a door that opens wide
Upon a little garden."

—E. M. Boulton.

"Friend, walk thine own dear garden grounds,
Not envying others' larger bounds,
For well thou know'st, 'tis not extent
Makes happiness, but Sweet Content!"

—Robert Herrick.

What do you see when you look at your home and the grounds surrounding it? Are you proud of it? Is it the show-place of your community? Do lovely flowers, trees, vines and shrubs combine to make it a "dream house" that everyone stops to admire and envy?

Or is your home just an ordinary house with the cut and dried arrangement of a few shrubs, plants or trees, and nothing to express the warm personal charm of a livable and lovable home? Perhaps the gardens of your neighbors make yours look sickly and poor by contrast. Have you envied the flower or vegetable plot of your neighbor, the shady young trees of the house on the corner? Have you wished your plants and shrubs would grow as beautifully as those across the street?

What could be more charming than the profusion of blooms that the beautiful Canterbury Bells, Larkspur, and old-fashioned Phlox, Sweet William, and Verbenas, healthy, hardy flowers, requiring little care, transform a bare path or walk into an inviting lane of fragrant beauty. A few feet of space, a handful of seeds and a little cultivation with frequent sprinklings, have changed a drab backyard into a little paradise of color and perfume.

Careful attention and planning may assist you in being adjudged a winner in the Annual Garden Contest this fall. It is worth the effort, and you will agree that nothing can surround your home with the beauty and charm that a wealth of flowers can give, not omitting the fine fresh vegetables that only the virgin soil of Wyoming can produce for your table. Let's all plant gardens now. It's time.

A SCOTCH TIP

"Here's a tip for you, lad," said the Scottish member as he entered the clubhouse after a round of golf.

"Thank you, sir," said the caddie, extending his hand.

"Go home at once," said the Scotsman. "Yon big cloud means rain."—Weekly Scotsman.

—≡≡≡ The Old Timers ≡≡≡—

The Washington Union Coal Company's First Retired Employee

ON FEBRUARY 1, Mr. Henry Warren of Tono, Washington, was retired from service, Mr. Warren enjoying the distinction of being the first employe of the Washington Union Coal Company granted retirement with compensation.

One of Mr. Warren's friends was requested to prepare for The Employees' Magazine a sketch of



Mr. Henry Warren

Mr. Warren's career, from which we have abstracted the following:

"Mr. Henry Warren was born in Kentucky in 1861, and, 'believe it or not', he is one of the very few natives of that State not accorded the title of Colonel. He attributes this unfortunate condition to the fact that it took too much material

to make the necessary uniform, and again, all of the available horses balked when they observed the weight they were expected to carry.

"After an early career as a school teacher, and in later years a coal miner, Mr. Warren came to the Pacific Northwest in 1909, working at various mines for short periods and finally settling down at Tono for a continuous period until retirement. Mr. Warren's wife passed away in 1931, the remaining family now consisting of one daughter, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, and two sons, Tom Warren and Henry Warren, all residing at Tono."

Mr. Warren takes his place with Mr. James Moon of Rock Springs who was the first working employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company to retire with compensation, and we are all hopeful that Mr. Warren and Mr. Moon will be in the Old Timers' Parade on Saturday, June 11, right behind the Kiltie Band and leading the men with fifty years' plus service.

Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary Celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crofts

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crofts, Sr., at No. 6, Rock Springs, was the scene of much activity during the entire day of March 31, the occasion being the 60th anniversary of their wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Crofts are natives of Derbyshire, England, where they were married in 1872. They later came to America, spending a short time at Almy, Wyoming, coming to Rock Springs in 1881, and have resided in this community continuously since that time, Mr. Crofts being on the retired list after a long service record.

Mr. and Mrs. Crofts were the recipients of many fine gifts on the occasion of their 60th anniversary, and were visited by many friends in this community. Both are extremely hale and hearty, and in the gloaming of life they are genial and kindly, and have made a host of friends in this vicinity.

An incident that gave much pleasure to them on their anniversary was the wedding of their grandson, Mr. Harry F. Crofts, to Miss Florence June Moon.



To the left of the picture, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crofts, and to the right, their grandson, Mr. Harry Crofts, and wife.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crofts on the occasion of their 60th wedding anniversary, and wish that they may be spared to each other for many more anniversaries, and to Harry we extend the best of good wishes, and hope that he and Mrs. Crofts may be spared to emulate the fine record of their grand parents.

Couple Honor Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. James Overy of 45 East Broadway, Community Apartments, Salt Lake City, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, March 31, 1932. They were married in England March 31, 1872, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1880, arriving in Almy, Wyoming, where they resided but a short time, moving to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he engaged in the coal mining business for a number of years, holding many responsible positions in and around the mines of that famous coal mining town.

Mr. Overy was very active in civic and religious affairs of that city. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. S., having been ordained to the office of High Priest May 16, 1894, by Apostle John Henry Smith, and was first counsellor to Bishop Joseph Soulsby of the Rock Springs Ward. He was also prominent in musical organizations, having been leader of choirs and orchestra and brass bands.

The year 1897 they moved to Fort Bridger, Wyoming, where they operated a large cattle ranch, and were very successful in that capacity for 22 years. Although he loved his home in the valley of Fort Bridger, he yearned for the bright lights of the city once more and again took up his abode in Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he became Chief of Police for several years. He finally decided to make his home in the city of the Saints, and moved to Salt Lake City in 1923, where he now resides. Mr. Overy was born May 13, 1853, in England.

Mrs. Overy was always active in religious organizations, and served well amongst the poor, unfortunate, sick and needy in any community where she resided. She was born December 2, 1853, in England, and 18 children have been brought into the world by the proud parents, 7 of whom are

still living, several of them being in the employ of our Company.

Frank C. Overy, Salt Lake City, Utah; Martha Hysell, Fort Bridger, Wyoming; John H. Overy, Pocatello, Idaho; Mary McDonald, Rock Springs; Wyoming; Edward Overy, Superior, Wyoming; James Overy, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Thomas Overy, Rock Springs, Wyoming; 45 grandchildren, 63 great grandchildren, 4 great great grandchildren.

In the photo with Mr. and Mrs. Overy, is their daughter, Mrs. Jake McDonald, Rock Springs, Wyoming, wife of Gas Watchman, Mine No. 8.

Obituary--Mrs. Thos. Lafferty

On March 23rd there passed away at Rock Springs, one who had made herself indispensable in the community life of Rock Springs, Mrs. Thomas Lafferty.

Like many others who came to this region in the early days, Mrs. Lafferty and her husband, were born in the British Isles, near Kilmarnock, Scotland. They were married there, and came to Rock Springs in 1882, so that she has resided here for a period of 50 years, Mr. Lafferty having preceded her in death about three and one-half years ago.

Mrs. Lafferty was a real Samaritan. In the early days of the community, when living conditions were rather primitive, and there were few medical facilities available, Mrs. Lafferty did an incalculable amount of good in caring for the sick, and in rendering consolation to many in their last hours. It would be difficult to estimate the invaluable services that she rendered this community at a time when it was sorely needed, the greater part of it gratuitous. She gave of herself freely and willingly in self-sacrificing service for others, and this she leaves behind as an enduring monument.

A fine tribute was paid at her funeral when those of all classes and creeds attended to pay homage to one who had done so much good. We desire to extend our sincere sympathy to the family on the passing of their mother.

May 30th

John A. Logan, Commander in Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, issued a General Order on May 5, 1868, designating May 30, 1868, as a day "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion," with the hope that such practice would be kept up from year to year. The G. A. R. at its session in 1882 urged "the proper designation of the day as Memorial Day," not as "Decoration Day." In the states of Tennessee and Louisiana, Jefferson Davis' natal day (June 3) is observed as Confederate Memorial Day, while in a number of the southern states April 26 was set aside for that purpose, the Carolinas celebrating on May 10.



Mr. and Mrs. James Overy and daughter, Mrs. Jake McDonald.

Community Council Activities

IN CONTINUANCE of a policy inaugurated last year, for the purpose of informing the several community councils of the activities of the other councils, statements covering receipts and expenditures for the year 1931 have been prepared and are published for the information of members and employees.

The community councils have been quite active during the year and are doing very fine community work, much of which cannot be shown in a financial statement of this nature. The community councils have demonstrated their usefulness and are accomplishing much in the community life of each of the mining towns represented.

As a matter of convenience for correspondence between councils, a list of the officers is also included.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$ 81.64
From The Union Pacific Coal Company..	300.00
Impurity Docks	4.00
Card Parties, Etc.....	178.00
Band Concert and Dance.....	238.00
Membership Dues	18.00
Total.....	\$819.64

EXPENDITURES

To Charity Work	\$408.64
Christmas Celebration, Tree, Treat, Etc.	163.00
Music and Supplies for Card Parties and Dances	140.37
Contribution to Band for Music, Etc...	75.00
Miscellaneous	16.95
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	15.63
Total.....	\$819.64

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

<i>President</i>	Mr. Angus J. Hatt
<i>Vice President</i>	Mr. L. P. Hovorka
<i>Secretary</i>	Mr. T. J. O'Farrell
<i>Treasurer</i>	Miss Anna Corneliussen

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES RELANCE COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$ 11.46
From The Union Pacific Coal Company..	260.00

Card Parties	70.60
Return of Loan by Girl Scouts.....	12.00
Total.....	\$354.06

EXPENDITURES

To Supplies for Card Parties and Dance..	\$ 79.35
Scout Work	25.00
Christmas Celebration, Tree, Treat, Etc.	144.99
Miscellaneous	34.55
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	70.17
Total.....	\$354.06

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

<i>President</i>	Mrs. James E. Rafferty
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Mrs. Joe Fearn

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$ 725.86
From Interest on Time Deposit.....	29.74
The Union Pacific Coal Company....	220.00
Rental of Hall.....	10.00
Local Union No. 3830.....	242.00
Monthly Men	21.00
Altar Society	5.00
Woman's Club	5.00
Total.....	\$1,258.60

EXPENDITURES

To Music	\$ 40.00
Sunday School	10.00
Girl Scouts—Scout Camp.....	40.00
Trip to Hanna—New Community House	50.00
Donation—Labor Day Celebration...	10.00
Christmas Celebration. Donation to Children. Decorations, Etc.....	352.91
Charity	24.00
Miscellaneous	5.50
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	726.19
Total.....	\$1,258.60

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

<i>President</i>	Mr. Abe Benson
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Mrs. Robert Jolly

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$346.32
Checking Account	\$146.32
Certificate of Deposit.....	200.00
From The Union Pacific Coal Company..	340.00
Use of Club House.....	91.50
Book Fines	1.75
Benefit Dance	53.00
Total.....	\$832.57

EXPENDITURES

To Clean Club House.....	\$120.00
Christmas Celebration	100.00
Superior Band	20.00
Eight Hour Day Committee.....	10.00
Superior School Dramatic Club.....	35.00
Music for Superior Band.....	32.00
Superior Girl Scouts.....	20.00
Lecture Course. Speaker's Expenses, L. A. Mallory	45.00
Miscellaneous	38.92
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	411.65
Checking Account	\$111.65
Certificates of Deposit.....	300.00
Total.....	\$832.57

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

President.....	Mr. L. E. Harris
Vice President.....	Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary-Treasurer.....	Mr. J. H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

General Fund

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$187.31
From Chautauqua Receipts.....	10.19
Miscellaneous	26.59
The Union Pacific Coal Company....	300.00
Total.....	\$524.09

EXPENDITURES

To Scout Camp	\$ 60.00
Charity	25.95
Christmas Gifts	80.00
Donation to Hanna Band.....	25.00
Furnishings for Community Hall....	168.48
Miscellaneous	20.00
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	144.66
Total.....	\$524.09

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

Christmas Fund

RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand January 1, 1931.....	\$164.44
From Donations to Christmas Fund.....	148.00
Miscellaneous	4.75
Interest on Time Deposit.....	8.33
Total.....	\$325.52

EXPENDITURES

To Christmas Celebration.....	\$202.20
Balance on Hand December 31, 1931....	123.32
Total.....	\$325.52

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932

President.....	Mr. Charles Ainsworth
Vice President.....	Mrs. H. M. Challender
Secretary.....	Mr. Sidney L. Morgan
Treasurer.....	Mrs. Bert Taylor

Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration at Reliance

THE Woman's Club of Reliance sponsored a Washington Bicentennial Celebration on Friday, April 22. The School, the Community Council, the Relief Society and local musicians all contributed freely to make the celebration a success. After the program in the gymnasium, the guests were invited to the Bungalow to dance and enjoy cherry pie and coffee. The dining room was most springlike with flowers and small tables set for the supper. A feature of the dance was a Virginia Reel done by club members and men in Colonial costumes. A large crowd was in attendance and pronounced the evening a most enjoyable one.

The program was as follows:

Reading, "Washington's Birthday" .. Mildred Stroud
Song and Virginia Reel .. First and Second Grades
Extract from Farewell Address.... Manda Stuart
"Why the Cherry Trees Bloomed." a playlet..
..... Third and Fourth Grades
Reading, "Martha and George"..... Elda Sisk
Flag Drill..... Fifth and Sixth Grades

Awarding of prizes to:

Louise Sawley, first in essay,
John Yunkovich, first in bird house,
Ben Dona, second in bird house.

Pageant, "Living Pages from Washington's
Diary", directed by Mrs. Leo Martin.

The cast:

Archivist..... Mrs. Arch Stuart
Spirit of By Gone Years.. Mrs. Raymond Dupont
Sir Quills..... Mrs. Neil Thompson
Mrs. Jack Korogi



The Year.....Glenna Mae Dupont
 The Month.....Dorothy Stewart
 The Day.....Betty Bevola
 Minuet Dancers.....Joe Fern, Anna Zelenka.
 Bill Mattonen, Mabel Doll.
 Henry Johnson, Bernice Johnson,
 Leo Martin, Mary Ferguson
 George Washington.....Joe Fern
 Martha Washington.....Mrs. Bill Johnson
 Mary Ball Washington.....Mrs. W. Reuter
 Betsy Ross.....Mrs. Fred Bradley
 Nelly Custis.....Mary Ferguson
 Spirit of '76Delbert Sisk, Bud Korogi
 Joe Michelson
 Old Time Singers.....Club Members

Self-Starters

NEW YORK INSURANCE SALESMAN HANDS OUT RULES THAT PROVE SUCCESSFUL

Vash Young is an insurance salesman in New York City and writes about \$2,000,000 in policies yearly. He believes that success is largely a matter of the individual rather than a combination of conditions and circumstances. He reasons also that one's worst competitor is his own frame of mind rather than what someone else in the same frame of mind may do.

Here are his self-starting rules:

"Get up in the morning and say: 'Thank God for what I have.' instead of 'Please. God. give me more.'"

"Try to make somebody happy for the day before leaving the house.

"Disregard the weather. You can't do anything about it anyhow.

"Go out to 'give' and not to 'get.'"

"Don't engage in pessimistic talk.

"Forget yourself and think of the other fellow.

"If you are an employer tell your employee that your institution is in business to stay.

"Assure faithful employees that their jobs are safe.

"Warn careless employees that they must give better service.

"If you are an employee be sure that you are grateful for your job.

"Realize that you are paid for your 'thinking.'"

"Be willing to let your employer see your thinking and your acting at any time during the working day.

"Be a booster instead of a kicker.

"Be convinced that you are in the best town in the world.

"Finally enlist all your thinking in your favor instead of against you."

Of Interest To Women

Those Colds

(The following article, entitled "Common Sense and the Cold," written by Leverett D. Bristol, M. D., Dr. P. H., Health Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, appeared in a recent issue of "The Monitor", the monthly organ of one of its subsidiaries, The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, is very applicable at this season of the year, and it would be well to ponder over and heed the wise suggestions offered.)

A FEW fortunate people never have colds, some people have as many as six colds a year, while the large majority of us average at least one cold annually. Colds cause more discomfort and loss of time and money among office and factory workers than any other disease.

The so-called common cold is caused by a virus or parasite that is spread from one person to another. Although this parasite is still unknown, it acts apparently by "pepping up" or making more poisonous the ordinary bacteria that exist in the nose and throat, thus giving rise to inflammation of the membranes of the upper respiratory tract.

While colds may be the direct or indirect result of such infectious or "catching" organism, the resistance of the individual is of prime importance, as in most other diseases of this nature. While the resistance of the average individual against a cold is not high, all of us may do certain things that will tend to increase our chances for avoiding this troublesome malady.

The chief thing you can do to help prevent a cold is to develop good health habits, including (a) living and working in properly ventilated quarters. (b) avoiding sudden chilling of the body due to scant clothing or wet feet. (c) taking regular exercise in the open air. (d) a daily cool sponge, shower or tub bath. (e) eight hours sleep out of every twenty-four. (f) adequate and regular elimination. (g) a diet suitable in quantity and including the important vitamins found in milk, egg yolk, butter, green vegetables and fresh fruits. (h) drinking of six to eight glasses of water daily. (i) correction of abnormal nose or throat conditions, such as enlarged tonsils and adenoids. (j) avoidance of unnecessary contact with persons who have colds.

Local disinfectants, douches, or gargles are of questionable value. If used at all, this should be done under the direction of a physician.

Remember that as yet there is no substance, solid, liquid, vapor or gas, that may honestly be called a "cold cure," in spite of the fact that some of these may give temporary relief. Favorite home remedies chiefly are of value for the other members of the family rather than for the one who is

ill. Temporary relief and comfort for the patient naturally makes others happy and contented.

Vaccines apparently are of value in upwards of half the cases in which they are given, particularly in preventing the chronic complications of a cold. They may be worth a trial by those who suffer from repeated colds.

The cold fact about the common cold is that at the present time there is no drug store or medicine cabinet "magic" that will prevent it or cure it. Common sense, which is only another way of saying Good Health Habits, is the best preventive and the best treatment of the common cold. This prescription of Common Sense should be taken in large doses day and night, especially from November to May!

Home Hints

LAVENDER BAGS

These can be made in all shapes, but perhaps the easiest is that of a sack. You will require a small piece of some thin material, such as nylon, muslin, silk, etc. Fold in half; and run the two sides together, turn down a deep hem at the top, and sew neatly. Fill the bag to the bottom of the turned down hem with lavender heads. These are very cheap, and can be bought at any chemist; they weigh very light, and a quarter of a pound will fill several bags. Gather round securely, and tie with a pretty ribbon.

TO MAKE A BOOKMARK

You will want a piece of ribbon not less than 11 in., and it is not necessary to make it longer than 14 inches at the outside. You can put buckles on the end of the ribbon, hemming the latter neatly over the middle bar. Beads, too, look very nice, a little piece of rose trimming, and so on.

A POSTCARD CASE

You will want two pieces of wallpaper, 8 in. by 5½ in. Bind together all round with passe partout binding, then fold in half and bind the sides and bottom again. You can use half width of passe partout binding in the first place if you like, but don't forget if you do that to use a full width for the top, as this is not going to be passe-partouted twice. When dry, cut a picture from a magazine which is suitable to a postcard, and paste on the front. Fill the case with postcards, and if it is to hang above a desk put a passe partout hanger on it.

RHUBARB TARTS

Two cups flour, 2/3 cup lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 3 tablespoons cold water.

Mix the flour and salt. Cut in lard with a knife. Mixing with knife and slowly add the water. When stiff dough forms, break off $\frac{2}{3}$ of it and roll out very thin. Cut into 6 circles and fit into shallow pans. Roll out remaining dough and cut into strips, $\frac{1}{3}$ -inch wide. Arrange criss-cross fashion over top of tarts after filling has been added. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven.

FILLING

Three cups diced rhubarb, 3 tablespoons flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 4 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon lemon juice.

Mix ingredients with fork. Pour into tart cases and proceed as previously directed.

RHUBARB COBBLER

Two cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{3}$ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 tablespoons lard, 1 egg, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk.

Mix flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in lard and add rest of ingredients. Spread over top of rhubarb mixture. Make four holes in top to allow steam to escape. Bake 25 minutes in moderate oven. Serve warm.

RHUBARB MIXTURE

Four cups diced rhubarb, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 3 tablespoons flour, 3 tablespoons lemon juice, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla, 2 tablespoons butter.

Mix rhubarb, sugar and flour. Add rest of ingredients and pour into shallow, buttered baking dish. Cover with crust.

RHUBARB SHORTCAKE

Two cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons sugar, 4 tablespoons fat, 1 egg, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk.

Mix the flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in the fat and mixing with the knife add the egg and milk. When a soft dough forms, place it in a greased pan. Pat the dough until it is 1 inch thick. Bake 15 minutes in moderate oven. Split and add the rhubarb.

RHUBARB

Four cups rhubarb, 4 tablespoons water, 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, 2 tablespoons butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon.

Mix rhubarb and water and cook 5 minutes. Blend the sugar and flour and add to the rhubarb. Add rest of ingredients and cook 2 minutes. Stir constantly.

Try These

ANCHOVY SANDWICHES—Spread small sandwich shapes of whole wheat thinly with anchovy paste, over which the merest sliver of a slice of lemon is placed. Very dainty to look at and a most delicious morsel to taste.

NAPOLI SPAGHETTI—Four slices bacon, 1 sliced onion, $\frac{1}{2}$ can tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ box or can of Italian

tomato paste, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon allspice, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mace, few grains cayenne, bit of bay leaf, hot boiled spaghetti. Cut bacon in small pieces and try out. Add remaining ingredients, except spaghetti, bring gradually to the boiling point, and let simmer fifty minutes, stirring and watching occasionally. Pour over cooked spaghetti and let stand ten minutes in warming oven, before serving very hot.

SALTED NUTS—Blanch raw nuts by pouring boiling water over them and allowing them to stand three minutes. Pour on cold water and remove brown skins; rubbing between the folds of a towel is a good method. Put nuts on a towel or cheesecloth to dry slowly for several hours. Sprinkle one pound blanched nuts with 1 teaspoon oil and put into a hot oven to brown, stirring occasionally. Sprinkle with salt after removing from oven.

Activities of Women the World Over

Wang Kwei Fen, aged 24, daughter of the noted Chinese revolutionary hero, Gen. Wang Chou Chin, is planning an airplane flight around the world. She learned to fly while a student in American universities.

Mrs. Lamar Heiskell has been named tobacco stamp agent for Memphis. The appointment is considered important because of Tennessee's drastic checkup on all state tax systems, including theaters, roadhouses, etc.

"Aerial hostesses" on transcontinental passenger air routes between New York City and San Francisco, Calif., spend their business days approximately a mile above the earth and traveling at a speed of 125 miles an hour.

Countess Gisela Einsiedel, great-granddaughter of Prince Bismarck, founder of the German Empire and first Chancellor, has passed the State examination after studying law at Greifswald and Berlin universities. She is 22 years old and as comely as she is intelligent looking. She aims to establish a practice, but says that in these uncertain times it may not be possible and if it is not she had learned to be modest and would get by some how.

Because of the large number of stenographers in Scotland, many are receiving only \$2 a week, and girls are being advised to give up their business careers because "kitchen maids are better off."

There has been a steady increase of applications at the United States bureau of patents by women inventors since they have entered industrial life in large numbers.

The first American woman air pilot, Dr. Bessica Raiche of Santa Ana, Calif., has given up aviation for medicine. Her first flight was made over Mineola field, New York, September 6, 1910.

Our Young Women

Girl Scouts

(Mention was made in our March issue of the twentieth anniversary, (March 12) of the organization of the above, and the article printed below may be of interest, it having been clipped from a recent copy of the New York Times):

SEVERAL hundred thousand American Girl Scouts celebrated yesterday the twentieth anniversary of their organization. A score of years ago eight girls stood in a small house in Savannah, Ga., held up their hands and solemnly swore to obey the Girl Scout laws. This group formed the first Girl Scout troop. A fifth of a century has passed since then, and more than 1,000,000 members have been enrolled in the organization. There is hardly a community in the United States now that is not familiar with the sight of groups of girls in gray-green uniforms, jaunty ties and smart felt hats, hiking off to the woods, helping in children's playgrounds, or standing at attention as the Stars and Stripes march past.

Mrs. Juliette Low was the leader who gathered together that first little group. A close friend of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs. Low had seen English girls eagerly joining Girl Guide troops. The rallies, hikes, nature study, handicraft and community projects filled a void in their lives. They did not have to be persuaded to form troops. They demanded to. Mrs. Low felt American girls would do the same.

Girl Scouting was brought to the United States in 1912, at a time when the large family with its community of interests was dying out. The influx to cities was hemming people in and narrowing their activities, and the swift stride of mechanical invention was giving people leisure for which they were not yet prepared. The last twenty years have accentuated these conditions.

SCOUT ACTIVITIES

The group activities in Girl Scouting supply many of the experiences girls once gained—perhaps under protest—in large families. In Girl Scout troops members work with companions of their own age, under sympathetic leadership, and acquire a new viewpoint which all the “do’s” and “don’ts” in the world often failed to develop. Girls discover that they like to make curtains for their troop meeting houses and become skillful at sewing. Leaders of the movement say that girls who hitherto were sulky or thoughtless at home about making beds or taking care of the baby for an afternoon become absorbed in this very work when it is presented as a game, and seize any opportunity for practice. Incidentally, the skill they acquire

helps to earn their home-nurse or child-care badges.

The adventure of cooking on camp trails and testing out new dishes tends to develop real interest in the kitchen. At the suggestion of the Girl Scout organization girls occasionally take over their mothers’ task of housekeeping for a day. The young housekeepers, it is held, regard it as fun rather than labor.

Many families moving into cities create a special need for the Girl Scout outdoor program, which is perhaps the most important phase of the movement. City children with few interests outside of the classroom and idle hours on their hands are encouraged, once they join a troop, to make expeditions with their leaders into the country, to frequent their city parks and to go to camp. The purpose is to enable them to develop their own resources.

The organization aims to have every girl spend at least two weeks in camp during the year. The present active membership is more than 300,000. A year ago there were 545 camps, attended by about 25 per cent of the active membership. The unit system, under which girls live in small families, each with a leader, is considered the ideal method of Girl Scout camping.

Standardized or competitive games have no place in a Girl Scout camp. Girls learn to pitch tents, wield axes, build fires and cook dinners, even in the rain. They are taught to know and protect trees, animals and flowers. Nature work, handicraft, swimming, canoeing and overnight camping are favorite activities.

PRACTICE IN HANDICRAFTS

The craft section of the Girl Scout program has had an especially strong appeal for young people since the movement was started. It offers a medium of self-expression, a chance to be a participant instead of a passive spectator. It stresses the pleasure to be derived from fashioning things with one’s own hands. For many there is much more satisfaction in being able to build wash stands and towel and dish racks from branches and twigs lashed together with string than to earn money to buy them.

In the Winter girls work at making hooked rugs, lamp shades and hand dipped candles for their “little houses,” the name given the rooms or buildings that are the centres of Scout activities in the communities. At Christmas time troops turn out gifts and design Christmas cards. Girls are encouraged to study crafts peculiar to their section of the country. In the Shenandoah Mountains, mountaineer women have taught the girls to weave rugs on looms 20 years old. In Oklahoma they learn Indian bead and pottery work. Last year there was an unex-

pected example of the influence of the handicraft program. Indian girls who had neglected to learn native crafts from their own people studied them in the Pawnee and Chilocco schools where the Girl Scout program had been introduced.

The Girl Scout-Girl Guide movement has spanned the world. Today twenty-nine countries honor the same code and obey the same laws.

Reliance Girl Scout Notes

The Reliance Bears assisted in serving lunch at the Bi-centennial Pageant, April twenty-second.

Eleanor Zelenka has returned to the Cub Troop after several months' illness. We are glad to have Eleanor with us again.

The Girl Scout quilt is nearing completion. We plan to sell chances on this quilt to earn money for our troop.

The Bears are trying to write a history of the Girl Scout Work and Workers in Reliance. We are fortunate in having two girls, Irene Flew and Dorothy Robertson, still with us. They were members of Reliance's first Girl Scout troop.

The Cubs and Bears enjoyed an Easter egg hunt Friday evening, March 25. We dyed the eggs in the kitchen at the Bungalow. Some were very lucky hunters.

Audrey McPhie was chosen Secretary of the Court of Honor.

The Reliance troop is hoping to be able to attend the tree planting ceremony in Rock Springs.

Girl Scout Leaders' Organization

The Girl Scout Leaders' Organization met at the Reliance Bungalow on Saturday, April 2. The following ladies attended: Mrs. Dans and Mrs. Richardson from Superior; Mrs. Libby, Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Clyde Yahner, Miss Corneliussen and Miss Young of Rock Springs; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Flew, Mrs. Pinter, Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Thomas of Reliance.

Plans were made for the annual Mother and Daughter Banquet on May 10. An informal discussion concerning various Scout problems was held. Lunch was served previous to adjournment.

The Girl Scouts of the Bluebird Troop, Number Three, entertained their mothers and the Local Council at the home of their captain, Miss Anna Corneliussen, Rock Springs, on Saturday afternoon, March 19.

An Investiture service was held at which Violetta Hudak, Elaine Hatt, Rosmary Mitchell and Betty Hudak were invested as tenderfoot scouts.

The girls then demonstrated Girl Scout work, several explaining the requirements for the tenderfoot test. Alice Rozendale did second class signaling with the general service code flag. Mary and Betty Brueggemann and Violetta Hudak played selections on the piano.

A Betsy Ross play was given by Phyllis Watson.

Mary Brueggemann, Rosmary Mitchell and Betty Brueggemann.

The history of the American Flag was then presented in pageant form by:

Elsie Romish	Little Girl Scout
Dorothy Soulsby	Columbia
Ruth Lofthouse	Old Glory
Mae Eileen Harrington	Flag of St. Andrew
Doris Hughes	Flag of St. George
Rachel Buckley	Flag of St. Patrick
Beatrice Johnson	Union Jack
Marjorie Anderson	British Sea Flag
Melva Soulsby	Grand Union of the Colonies
Mary Brueggemann	Betsy Ross Flag
Elsie Shoemaker	Fort McHenry Flag

At the close of the program the guests were served at a Colonial Tea with Mrs. W. K. Nesbitt, Lieutenant of the Troop, presiding at the table.

Superior Troop Committee on April 15, gave a nicely appointed dinner at the Club House to the Scout girls and their mothers.

Miss Musolite has recently taken over the Senior Girl Scouts troop at Superior, which was formerly in charge of Mrs. Geo. Girard.

Song

BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER

In April earth is white and rose
Like youth and love, now tendering
Her smiles, now fearful to disclose
Her virgin heart unto the Spring.

In June, a little pale and worn,
And full at heart of vague desire,
She hideth in the yellow corn,
With sunburned Summer to respire.

In August, wild Bacchante, she
Her bosom bares to Autumn shapes,
And on the tiger-skin flung free,
Draws forth the purple blood of grapes.

And in December, shriveled, old,
Bepowdered white from foot to head,
In dream she wakens Winter cold,
That sleeps beside her in her bed.

REAL COOPERATION

A young salesman was married recently. He left his wife one morning promising to be back that night after a tour of his territory. The next day no word had come from him. His wife, much upset, telegraphed several of his salesman friends in cities through which he would pass to see if they could find him. Shortly after the telegrams were sent the errant husband arrived home in time to receive six telegraphic returns from as many different towns: "George is all right. He is spending the night with me."

— Boy Scout Activities —

Rock Springs Scouts

A very fine and well attended Court of Honor was held at the Congregational church, Monday evening, March 28. A fine lot of Scouts, parents and visitors were on hand to enjoy the fine program presented by Troop 166, under the direction of H. H. Gibson.

Badges were awarded as follows:

Tenderfoot—Gordon Weir, Troop 169.

Second Class—Joseph Dickson, Fay Field, Elmer Brown and Dewayne Christofferson, Troop 172; Hale Law, Harold Braslin and Harold Buffo, Troop 165, and Carlton Wilkins, Troop 166.

First Class—Clifford Law, Mike Legerski and Paul Patrino, Troop 165.

Star Scout—George Morgan, Troop 172.

Eagle Palm—Frank Rosendale, Troop 169.

MERIT BADGES

Billy Wood, 169; Firemanship; Frank Rosendale, 169, Book Binding; Herbert McCormick, 169; Reading; John Hudak, 169; Reptiles and Animal Industry; Clyde McCormick, 169. Personal Health, Public Health and Carpentry: Kendall Minnick, 169. Automobiling: John Howard, 169. Personal Health: Mike Bara, 165. Handicraft and Public Health: Clifford Law, 165. Farm Layout and Building Arrangement, Cooking and First Aid to Animals; Mike Lewerski, 165, Animal Industry, First Aid to Animals and Public Health; Alfred Leslie, 165, Civics and Firemanship; Harold Massie, 165, Plumbing and Chemistry; Murdock McLean, 165, Handicraft; George Patrino, 165, Bird Study, Reptiles and Farm Layout and Building Arrangement; Paul Patrino, 165, Cooking and Animal Industry; Roy Wylam, 165, Conservation and Music; Elmer Brown, 172. Firemanship: Richard S. Mills, 172, Wood Working, Farm Layout and Building Arrangement and Book Binding: Weston Park, 172. Farm Layout and Building Arrangement, Handicraft and Automobiling; George Morgan, 172, Machinery, Firemanship and Basketry; Keith Field, 172. Public Health.

BOARD OF REVIEW

A board of review for passing on Scouts who have qualified for the various ranks has been appointed for the Scouts of Rock Springs. They will meet regularly a few days prior to each Court of Honor and review each Scout on the subject for which he is to receive a badge at the Court of Honor. Each of the four troops in Rock Springs will be represented on this board of review.

Eagle Scout LeGrand Christofferson of Troop 173, will act as chairman; Eagle Scout Frank

Rosendale, Troop 169, will act as vice chairman; Eagle Scout Richard S. Mills of Troop 172, will act as secretary. Members of the board will be Eagle Scout John Hudak, Troop 169; Life Scout Kendall Minnick, Troop 169; George Agnew and Jack Beveridge, of Troop 166, and Weston Park of Troop 172.

TROOP 172 WINS COURT OF HONOR AWARD

Troop 172 of Rock Springs, won the prize for the point contest for the Courts of Honor during the past three months. They made a total of 605 points. Troop 165 of Superior, came second with 486 points. Troop 169, of Rock Springs, was third with 477 points.

There will be a prize given at each Court of Honor in the future for the troop making the most points.

Troop 176 Celebrates

Troop No. 176 Boy Scouts of Reliance, held their annual parents and scouts banquet at Reliance, Tuesday evening, April 5. This was unusually well attended, over two hundred people present. The biggest attraction of the evening, to the boys, at least, was the most excellent banquet served by the Scout mothers. A finer spread could not have been arranged.

The program consisted of music by the Reliance orchestra, stunts by Scouts, and some very interesting talks, that of Mr. Wm. Sisk, Scoutmaster of Troop No. 176, on the value of Scouting, coming directly from the heart. He also expressed his willingness to serve the boys through Scouting. Eagle Scout Frank Rosendale, of Troop No. 169, gave a fine talk on the most excellent principles of Scouting and explained its value to a boy.

The fathers and mothers of most of the Scouts were present to enjoy the evening's entertainment, real evidence that Scouting in Reliance is going over in excellent shape, the boys getting a thorough thrill out of it, the parents likewise appreciating the Scout program and the good that is coming to their boys, sufficient evidence having been expressed to show that the parents, Scouts and the community as a whole are determined to support this excellent program.

Superior Boy Scout News

The Hawk Patrol won the shield for the month of March. The Wolf Patrol has had the shield for the previous two months.

The Hawk Patrol had 176 points and the Wolf

Patrol, second, had 113 points, while the Beaver Patrol had 112 points.

We are all going to start First Aid this month and hope to go a long ways in the meet this spring.

Troop No. 172, Rock Springs, Holds Banquet

The Boy Scouts of Troop No. 172 held their annual fathers and sons banquet at the L. D. S. Church, Monday evening, April 4.

The banquet was very dainty, being prepared and served by the wives of the Troop Committee. The program for the evening consisted in talks, stories, stunts, scout songs and yells, the event closing with some good active games that were enjoyed by fathers and boys alike.

The scouts of Troop No. 173 and their dads were invited as special guests, 90 boys and men in attendance altogether.

New Boy Scout District Formed

A new Boy Scout district comprising Evanston, Almy, Hilliard, Diamondville, Randolph, Kemmerer and Woodruff was organized at a recent meeting in Evanston attended by Oscar A. Kirkham, national scout representative. W. R. Smith has been chosen president of the new district, and Basil Cole and Hyrum Norris, vice presidents. It has not yet been decided with which council the new district will affiliate.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the National Council will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York City, May 16-17 instead of at Washington, as previously announced.

National Boys' Week will be observed the first week in May, and, inasmuch as the popular President of the Boy Scouts, Walter W. Head, is Chairman of its National Committee, the Scouts will have a particular interest in watching for the proceedings of this event.

The object, as announced by this Committee, is: *Stated Positively*, To focus public attention upon the boy as one of the World's Greatest Assets by making the nation think in terms of boyhood; to interest everyone in boys, to interest boys in themselves, and to emphasize fundamentals in character building for citizenship; to develop a community esprit de corps in the home, school, church and spare-time organizations which deal with boys; to advocate for every boy an equal chance to work out his destiny without the handicap of under-privilege or overprivilege. *Stated Negatively*, NOT to raise funds; NOT to exploit the boy; NOT to provide a week's holiday.

The 1933 Jamboree

The list of nations who will attend the World Jamboree at Godollo, near Budapest, Hungary, next year, is rapidly growing. The following have noti-

fied their intention of participating, the numbers being provisional:—

British Empire, 2,500; Poland, 1,500; Austria, 1,000; Sweden, 500; Yugo Slavia, 300; Finland, 200; Bulgaria, 150; Holland, 100; Greece, 100; Luxembourg, 50; Syria, 50; Japan, 20; Esthonia, 15; Siam, 15.

The United States, Denmark, Chile, France, Germany, Roumania, and Spain are among those who have announced their intention of attending but have given no numbers as yet.

Count Paul Teleki, former Prime Minister, will be the Chief of the Jamboree Camp. He is Hon. Chief Scout of the Hungarian Boy Scouts Association, after having acted for years as the Chief Scout of this organization. He has a world-wide reputation as an eminent geographer. In such capacity he was appointed member of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry in the Mossul dispute. He is also a member of the Boy Scouts' International Committee.

Mother's Day

Mother's Day is always the second Sunday in May and this year it comes on May 8. Scoutmasters are urged to remind their Scouts of Mother's Day and suggest that all Scouts make it an occasion to show in some appropriate manner their appreciation and respect, honoring their mothers on this special occasion.

Scouts do this regularly each year, the remembrances ordinarily taking the form of flowers, greeting cards, or the like. Every mother will appreciate the fact that her son has remembered this day, regardless of how inexpensive the gift may be. It is the spirit of the thing that counts, the unexpected courtesy which gladdens the hearts of mothers on this day of recognition and remembrance. Of course, the spirit of Scouting implies that every day should be Mother's Day with a true Scout, and that he should in every way honor and respect his mother every day in the year. That is what the individual Good Turn is for—like charity it starts at home.

It is also appropriate on Mother's Day for the Troop to have its Scouts present their mothers the miniature badge of rank which they themselves wear at a fitting ceremony.

Precocious little Willie went on an errand for his sister to the village drug store, face powder being the item urgently needed by the "flapper" sister. Willie was asked "if the powder wanted was the kind that cracks," and the lad's answer was, "No, sir! She wants the powder that puffs."

Customer: "To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman?"

Salesman: "To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the door: 'Miss, is your mother in?'"

Our Little Folks

Why You Laugh

YOU laugh because you are "made that way." Perhaps you do not think much of it, but that is the real answer. It depends upon the way in which your brain and body are built. After all, you laugh when you are tickled, even though you may not be pleased, and that is really easier to explain. If a bright light suddenly strikes your eye, you shut it because your brain is made so as to make you reply in that way.

That is a simple way of replying. And laughing when you are tickled is really the same, only that instead of doing just one thing, you do a number of things all at once. You move many muscles in your face instead of merely moving the muscles of your eyelids. You also move the muscles that you breathe with, in an unusual way, and also the muscles that you make sounds with. It is this particular movement of all these muscles together that we call laughter, and it is really a reply to the tickling, just as drawing away your foot is a reply when someone tickles the sole of it.

Where We Go in Our Sleep

We do not go anywhere. We are still there, only we are not awake. That means that we are not awake to what is around us; but though we take no notice of what is about us, we are still there; and even while we are fast asleep we are often doing all sorts of things, or, rather, we think we are.

This is so every time we have a dream, and we have far more dreams than we remember when we wake. Long ago savages used to think that men merely went away somewhere when they slept, and dreaming was one of the reasons that made them think so; but now we are sure that that was a mistake.

Methuselah

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate.
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the caloric count;
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat.
Destroying a roast or a pie.
To think it was lacking in lime or in fat,
Or a couple of vitamins shy.
He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears.
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy
dessert—
And he lived over nine hundred years!

First Man to Fly

Brazil has had two great pioneers of flying among her sons, Santos Dumont and Bartholomeu de Cusmao. Possibly you have never heard of the latter. This is not surprising, for he died more than a hundred years ago, and it is only lately that his memory has been revived. Brazil is to erect a monument to him, for there seems to be little doubt that he was the first man to fly.

He is reported to have made his first flights in 1705, though whether he actually did so is doubtful. There are in the national archives of both Brazil and Portugal drawings of his weird machine.

That he did fly in 1709 seems to be proved by a letter from the Queen of Portugal to her mother. It was written the day after a flight which she was invited to witness, and she says: "I saw the flying ship of Cusmao go up triumphantly into the air."

Two flights were made. In the first the ship ascended as high as the third story of a building, traveled round the building and made a safe landing. The second ascent was followed by a crash.

It Works—Try It

Juggling figures is a pastime with some people. The following formula seems no more than a lot of figures, which of necessity must be different in each example, yet produce a given result. You know how many living brothers and sisters you have, and how many are dead, of course. O. K. Follow out the following and you can prove what you know by the result.

Put down the number of your living brothers. Multiply it by two.

Add three.

Multiply the result by five.

Add the number of living sisters.

Multiply the result by ten.

Add the number of dead brothers and sisters.

Subtract one hundred and fifty from the result.

The left figure will be the number of living brothers, the middle figure the number of living sisters, and the right figure the number of dead brothers and sisters.

World's Fastest Runner

In India, the Cheetah is used for chasing antelopes. It is considered the fastest animal afoot in the world. The cheetah is a leopard built on greyhound lines, with feet made for running, not climbing. Like hawks, the cheetahs are brought on to the field hooded, and are "flown" at any game the beater can put up. As an instance of what a cheetah

can do when it tries—the fastest antelope known, Grant's gazelle, is not too fast for it, and the gazelle's best pace is 60 miles per hour. Unlike all other leopards, cheetahs are remarkably tractable.

ATHLETIC CONTROL

Small Boy (outside): "Comin' out to play football, Jimmy?"

Small Boy (inside): "Can't. Broke a window yesterday and dad's suspended me for the rest of the season."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sylvestri in the loss of their five months old son, Victor, whose death occurred on March 27.

Chas. Crofts has purchased a new Graham automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. James Overy, Sr., of Salt Lake City, Utah, are visiting at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Jake McDonald.

Stanley Miller, of No. 8 Mine, has accepted employment in the Winton mines, and will move his family there.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stanton are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born on Monday, March 21.

Americo Onisto is ill and confined to his home on Engle street.

A surprise party was given for Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McMurtre at their home in the Barracks, in honor of their

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EVERY time a series of food tests are completed, milk is moved ahead a point or two in value as an addition to almost any meal. Milk "Takes Up the Slack" in unbalanced meals, adds flavor and palatability to many foods and insures digestion.

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HUDSON — ESSEX

Sales and Service



Rock Springs

38th wedding anniversary, on Tuesday evening, April 5. They received many gifts along with the best wishes of their many friends.

Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Arbogast motored to Salt Lake City on Friday, April 1, and returned home the following day.

A. M. Willson visited with his daughter, Mrs. Frank Mayo, on Saturday, April 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Eccher are the proud parents of a baby daughter, born on Wednesday, March 30.

Gust Dagres and family visited with friends in Lyman, Sunday, April 3.

Alfred Robertson, Sr., of "E" Plane, is ill and confined to the Wyoming General hospital.

Mrs. George Parr entertained the members of the Quilt club at her home on Vermont street, on Tuesday, April 5.

Superior

The members of the basket ball team and their fathers were guests of honor at a banquet given Thursday evening March 31, at the High School by the Home Economic Department under the direction of Miss Carlstrom.

Mrs. Wm. Van Valkenberg entertained her 500 Club at a one o'clock luncheon on Wednesday, March 30. Awards went to Mrs. Fred Robinson, Mrs. Obie Powell and Mrs. James Hudson.

A wedding of interest to Superior folks occurred on March 17 in Bourbon, Missouri. Miss Veva Wylam became the bride of Mr. Rolla J. Pierce. Mrs. Pierce grew to womanhood here. She graduated from Superior High School in 1927. She is also a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital Training School for nurses in Denver. The young couple will make their home in Bourbon. The community extends best wishes.

Members of Ruth Rebekah Lodge No. 38 held an interesting session at the lodge hall on Thursday evening, March 17. Handkerchiefs were distributed to members whose birthday had fallen during the month. Luncheon was served. Miss Jessie McLean was initiated into the order.

On Thursday evening, March 17, the Relief Society of the L. D. S. Church observed the anniversary of its organization. A social evening was enjoyed at the Club House.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Tosolin are parents of a baby girl born on Monday, March 14.

Superintendent A. L. Keeney has returned from a meeting in Laramie, of the executive board of the Wyoming State Teachers Association. Mr. Keeney is president of the organization.

The essay written by Alice Bertagnolli on the subject, "Mosquitoes, Their Danger as a Menace to Mankind and the Importance of Their Control," was given first place in the contest in Superior High School. The project was sponsored by the Gorgas Memorial Institute and directed by George L. Girard of the Science Department of Superior High School.

The Sewing class directed by Miss Carlstrom concluded

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its course at the High School on Thursday evening, March 3. The attendance was exceptionally good throughout the term.

"Cyclone Sally," an all school play, was given at the High School gymnasium on April 5. It was well received by a large and appreciative audience.

Romedio Odorizzi and Miss Gertrude Luoma of South Superior, were united in marriage at Green River on February 27.

Mrs. M. A. Hansen entertained at a one o'clock luncheon at her home on Monday, February 29. Twenty guests were bidden. At bridge, prize winners were: Mrs. Catherine Kehoe, Mrs. Dave Faddis and Mrs. Thomas Miller.

Edward Lahti, an employee of the Rock Springs Fuel Company, died at the Wyoming General Hospital on Tuesday, March 1, after an illness of six weeks. Funeral services were held from the Finn Hall on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Miriam W. Shedden was a visitor at the schools during the month.

Mrs. Nick Conzatti has returned home from a six weeks' trip to Los Angeles, where she was called by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Ida Baker. Mrs. Baker is greatly improved.

Mrs. Geo. A. Brown is improving after recent illness.

Winton

Winton celebrated Eight Hour day with a program well fitted to the occasion. On Thursday evening preceding April 1, a boxing card was held in the amusement hall. The card consisted of all local boys and was very well attended. All the bouts were very good. At nine o'clock the following morning the kiddies were treated to candy and fruit. After this a program of music by all local talent was held. The speaker of the day was James Morgan, Cheyenne. Later in the day all sorts of sporting contests, such as races, pie eating contest, nail driving contest, etc., were held, all winners receiving handsome rewards for their

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efforts. A free dance to the music of "Coat" and his Kids was held in the evening to wind up the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Delgado are the proud parents of a baby son born April 3, 1932.

The Swanson family from Reliance visited at the Fowkes home on Eight Hour day.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Reiva left for Wiggins, Colorado, where they were called by the death of Mr. Reiva's father. The community extends its sympathy.

Miss Margaret Rudeen spent the week end with her mother in Pine Bluffs, Wyoming.

Mrs. K. E. Krueger and Mrs. R. J. Matson entertained at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. LeRoy Jones at the community club house April 6, 1932. Cards were the diversion, after which a tasty luncheon was served. Mrs. Jones was the recipient of many beautiful gifts.

Mrs. Jerry Neal entertained the Altar society at her home, April 4, 1932. Following the regular business meeting, five hundred was played. Mrs. Mike Brack won first prize. Several guests in addition to the club members were present.

Mr. LeRoy Jones, who was taken to the hospital on account of a back injury, is much improved at this writing.

Mrs. Albert Schlang is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan have moved to Winton. Mr. Morgan is the Resident Engineer. They are living in the house formerly occupied by the Jack Moon family.

Miss Esther Yarger, niece of Mrs. Frank Franch, was operated on for appendicitis. She has returned home from the hospital and is improving rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller and family have moved here from Rock Springs.

Henry DuPont is the first Wintonite to own and operate an airplane. He and Mike Bozovich have purchased a Curtiss Wright Junior from a firm in Los Angeles. Henry viewed Winton from the air on the first day the plane arrived and reports it looks even better from the air than the ground.

The Safety First meeting held the early part of the month was exceptionally well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson and children visited relatives in Salt Lake City recently.

Mrs. Ford of Hanna, visited with the Mann family this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mutz of Rock Springs, have moved to Winton.

The Community Council sponsored a successful card party for the benefit of George Herd, Jr., April 16, 1932.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Rahm and sons, of Pinedale, are visitors at the Wm. Telck home.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jorgenson of Pinedale.

Little Miss Elva Lee Sterling has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holmes and son, Rodney, returned to their home in Casper after visiting with Mr. Holmes' parents here.

The community extends its sympathy to Dorothy and Woodrow Robertson in the death of their grandfather (Mr. Andrew Robertson). They attended the funeral in Evans-ton accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mrs. H. M. Kelley and Mrs. D. Baxter entertained at a party on March 18th in honor of Mrs. F. L. Roberts, of Rock Springs, the occasion being her birthday. Bunco was played, prizes being won by Mrs. R. Buxton and Mrs. Axel Johnson. A lovely lunch was served and Mrs. Roberts received many nice gifts.

Mrs. John Bastalich, of Lionkol, visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Peppinger, recently.

Mrs. James Sellers and Mrs. Jack Rafferty attended a party in Sweetwater at the home of Mrs. F. A. Patterson, March 19th.

Miss Evelyn Zeiher has been a visitor at the W. Rodda home in Rock Springs.

Mrs. E. Mason visited with her daughter, Mrs. James Libby, in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Fred Armstrong has moved to Rock Springs.

Friends of Mrs. Nick Burns sympathize with her in the death of her stepfather, Mr. H. Jensen.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spence of Dines visited in Reliance recently.

Mr. N. Jorgenson of Pinedale visited at the H. E. Buckles home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones of Winton visited friends in Reliance.

Mrs. Jack Korogi visited in Rock Springs at the home of Miss Vera Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Welch and children and Mr. and Mrs. E. Morrow and daughter, visited in Superior.

Mr. James Kelley has been off work with an infected hand.

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Rock Springs

Mrs. Thomas Hall and Mrs. John Kovach were Rock Springs visitors recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John Christie and Mrs. F. L. Roberts visited at the home of Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham and daughter, Marie, visited at the home of Mrs. Morgan Powell.

Mr. and Mrs. James Massie, of Sweetwater, and Mrs. Mary Robertson and son (Leroyd) visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Sellers, Easter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bell of Dines, Dal Shrum and father, visited at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson recently.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rafferty, Alex Easton and Mrs. E. Mason were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Libby in Rock Springs Easter Sunday.

Frank Kovach, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kovach, has been confined to his home with a sprained foot.

Miss Beverly Burns has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Leo Hanna, of Granger, and children were visitors at the Ebeling home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fitchett, of Rock Springs, were visitors at the Hugh Harrigan home recently.

Mrs. R. Ebeling celebrated her birthday with friends calling at her home April 2. An enjoyable afternoon was spent. Mrs. Eberling received many nice gifts.

Hanna

The Hanna people showed their appreciation of the splendid special services arranged by filling the pews in the various Churches on Easter Sunday.

Miss Jerome Hudson, teacher of the Emerson ranch district, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hapgood.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helm and daughter, Leona, shopped in Denver late in March.

Mrs. S. I. Rodda entertained the bridge foursome club at her home Thursday, March 31st. Her guests were Mesdames Wm. Nelson, S. L. Morgan and J. W. Jones.

Mrs. Wm. Moffitt presided at a beautifully appointed 1 o'clock luncheon at her home Tuesday, March 22nd. Covers were arranged for Mrs. Ben Cook, Mrs. James Meekin, Mrs. Helen McAtee, Mrs. Geo. McAtee, Miss Anna Meekin, Edward Moffitt and the hostess.

Mrs. J. Bateman, Miss Irene Lucas and Miss Margaret Renny were Rawlins visitors during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Mellor visited Mrs. Mellor's parents at Medicine Bow late in March.

Miss Christine Bernard, of Omaha, was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mandy Edlund during the month.

E. V. Swearns was a Denver visitor during the month.

Miss Annelie Taccolone, who was seriously ill at the Hanna Hospital, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tate and Mrs. R. L. Bedford left March 28th for Evanston, where they were called on account of the death of their niece. They returned Saturday, April 2nd.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. David Hall entertained in honor of their son Edward's 15th birthday Friday, April 1st, with a five course dinner. The table was beautifully decorated with daffodils and spring greenery. Cards were placed for Raymond Messinger, George Clark, Mrs. George Clark, Bobbie Clark, DeLoris Clark, Louis Clark, Junior Hall, the honor

guest and hosts. A birthday cake with 15 burning candles was placed on the table and served.

Elizabeth Ring, Mrs. Harry Schuck and Mrs. Henry Ring Cowell, of Seattle, spent Easter Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring. They returned home the same evening accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Fred Ring, who stayed with them a few days.

Mr. M. H. Messinger entertained with a seven o'clock dinner in honor of his son's (Raymond) 14th birthday, March 28. The table bore a huge bouquet of spring flowers and greenery. Covers were placed for Georgie Hudson, Margaret Raulst, Shirley Tambllyn, Maxine and Phyllis Monaghan, Marjorie Rogers, Elma Ring, Stella Barrett, Arthur Sandusky, Adelbert Boardman, Donald Davis, Edward Hall, Billie Monaghan, Carlton Messinger, Jack Hoage and the honor guest. The balance of the evening was spent in games and at a late hour ice cream and cake were served.

Mrs. Anzel Hegstrom and son (William of Palmer, Wash.) and Mrs. Norton Seip and daughter, of Centralia, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corcoran and son, John, of Olympia, were in Tono renewing old acquaintances. While here they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Price and son (Jimmie of Seattle) visited with Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson.

Anne Brundage, of Seattle, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. J. R. Cowen and family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig and son Ronald and Fortunad Yedloutschnig motored to Portland where they visited with the boys' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig and family.

Emil Kristek spent a few days at South Prairie visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McBratney motored to Olympia where they spent a couple of days with relatives and friends.

Thressa Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cook visited with friends and relatives in Centralia for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Monaghan were in Renton for a few days transacting business.

The ladies of the Tono Community Club sponsored a hostess St. Patrick's party at the Tono Club rooms Friday evening, March 11, 1932. The rooms were beautifully decorated in green and yellow. 500 was the diversion of the evening and high score was made by Mrs. Fred Planets, of Tenino, and Mr. James McGuire, and consolation by Mrs. James McGuire and Mr. Loren Raulst.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Friend entertained at dinner in honor of their son's (Byrd) 16th birthday. Covers were placed for Mr. and Mrs. Wesley French, Centralia, and Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson, the honor guest and his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Shimmel and sons (Wayne and Harold) motored to Ravensdale where they spent a couple of days visiting with the former's parents.

Elizabeth Peterson visited with her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Bert Peterson, Sr.) during the Easter vacation, after which she returned to Everett to resume her duties as Junior High school teacher.

Mrs. John Hudson attended a bridge luncheon at the home of Mrs. W. J. Coates of Olympia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barber and children spent a few days on their ranch at South Prairie.

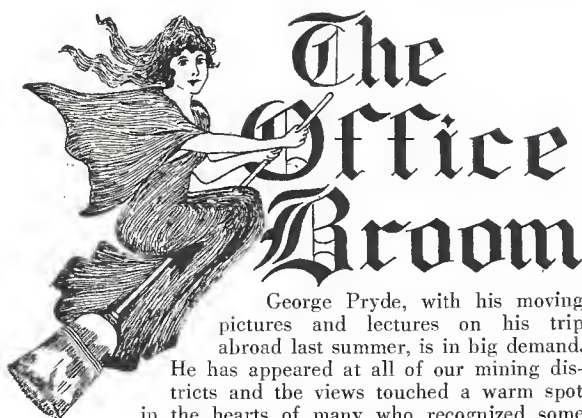
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mossop motored to Yakima where they spent a few days visiting with the former's mother (Mrs. Elizabeth Mossop) and relatives and friends.

Joe Fusco, of Seattle, spent a few days with his father, John Fusco, and with his brothers and sisters in Tono and Centralia.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eggler and daughter, Beverley Mae, and Henry Becker were in Seattle Sunday, March 20, visiting with the former's aunt, Mrs. Florence Brydon, and daughter. Dr. Brydon who had disappeared five years ago, was found and identified. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, March 29, from Bonny Watson undertaking parlors.

Jean Murray who is attending the Washington State Normal School at Bellingham, spent the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Martina and daughter and sons, of Enumclaw, visited with their son, William Martina and family.



George Pryde, with his moving pictures and lectures on his trip abroad last summer, is in big demand. He has appeared at all of our mining districts and the views touched a warm spot in the hearts of many who recognized some favorite location, or recalled some memorable incident of the old home land. He now is considering another showing at Superior, this time before the P. T. A.

Up to the time this paragraph was written, the Lindbergh boy had not been returned to the anxious parents. It is the topic uppermost in every one's mind, and it is the sincere wish of all that the "kiddie" may be restored to his loved ones by the time this number of the magazine reaches you.

Jack Smith had to enlist the services of the auxiliary or "first aid" truck to bring himself, party and auto back from the snow fields near the top of 14-mile hill recently. Jack says it was the first occasion he ever had to have assistance of this nature. Nevertheless, he reiterates, the car will have to do this year.

Ed Prieshoff developed serious eye trouble and had to go to Denver for treatment. You have our best wishes, Ed, for a speedy recovery.

Frank McEntee, many years ago an electrician at Rock Springs and Winton, now living in San Francisco, called on old friends and acquaintances in the General Offices March 30.

Harry Crofts, clerk in Rock Springs Mine Office, was married March 31 to Miss Florence June Moon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moon, Winton, in the Congregational church here, by Rev. O. P. Avery. The date was significant, being the 60th anniversary of the wedding of his grandfather and grandmother. Thomas Crofts, which occasion was duly celebrated as recorded elsewhere in this issue.

Several drummers were seated in the smoking compartment of the train. They were bemoaning the general demoralized conditions of business, as they found it. Finally they turned to the quiet little man in the corner. "And how do you find things, brother?" "Never been better since I've been on the road." "For the love of Pete, and what's your line, may we ask?" "Selling red ink," was the answer.

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